THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER & PRINTING CO.
Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year.....$10 00
City, payable to the carrier, by the week.....25

Terms of Advertising in the Daily.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Pittsburgh School of Design,
No. 24 Fifth street.

Jayne's Family Medicines.
Go to Fleming's drug store for all of Dr. Jayne's family medicines.

The Grand Gift Concert,
The rush for tickets to the Grand Gift Concert at Concert Hall, commencing on Monday evening next, still continues. Watches and other valuable presents are presents of frequent occurrence.

Choice Country Residence.
Attention is directed to the advertisement of a choice country residence for sale, situated near Perrysville Plankroad, and within twenty minutes walk of the Allegheny postoffice. No better opportunity could be desired within easy access of the attractions of the city.

The Opera—"Maritana."
The Opera Troupe, at Masonic Hall, will produce the brilliant opera of "Maritana," this evening, (March 8th). On reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be observed that an important change has been made in the prices of admission—a portion of the Hall being placed at 50 cents. This will suit all classes.

New Goods, &c.
Carpets, muslins, prints, delanes, hosiery, trimmings, and a splendid stock of boots, shoes and gaiters, at private sale, at low prices, at the auction house, 150 Federal street, Allegheny. Auction sale of embroidery goods on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Wanted.
A sober, industrious man to go to the country, about three miles from the city, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, to work on a small farm. To one who is willing and able to perform the labor around a country residence, a good situation can be secured by calling at the law office, No. 166 Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant streets.

The New Yorker
Says:—"We presume there is no manufactory in the world which combines so perfectly all the elements of creation in so simple working order as the Steinways. It is this gift of arrangement and combination which has placed Steinway and his four sons at the head of an establishment so complete in every particular. It is conceded that the Steinway pianos in make, tone, sweetness, precision and durability is the most perfect instrument of that class to be had anywhere in the world."

Dry Goods.
One case chintz prints, spring styles, beautiful styles, and the finest cloths, 31¼ cents per yard, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Merrimack, Larimer and Cocheco prints, the very newest and best prints, 31¼ cents, at Barker's, 59 Market street. "

One case finest shi ting, yard wide, 37½ cts per yard, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

One case finest shirting, 31¼ cts. per yard. ¾ wide, at Barker's, 59 market street.

One case 4-4 shirting, 25 cts. per yard, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

silks. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, will open this day a complete stock of silks, embracing full lines of colors in all grades. Also, every grade of black silks all of which they will sel cheap.

One case first rate fast colored prints, new styles, at 25 cents.

One case new chintz prints, at 25 cents, beautiful goods, quite new, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

THE PETROLEUM CHRONICLE AND MINING GAZETTEER is the title of a new monthly publication, the March number of which has been received. The object of the publication is the dissemination of scientific, statistical and useful information on every subject connected with the mining and petroleum interests of the United States and Northern Provinces. It is got up in a convenient form and in the best style of the typographic art. The contents of the March number are of a superior character to those usually found in publications devoted to special objects, and embrace a large amount of useful information to every person connected with petroleum or mining enterprise. In an editorial on "Petroleum," the *Chronicle* gives nine chief localities celebrated in the trade, but betrays a limited knowledge of the subject by omitting the Greene county regions of Western Pennsylvania, as well as the Lawrence county wells. This latter, however, is only coming into note. The Greene county or Dunkard regions are more productive than either of the localities named after Duck creek in the *Chronicle's* list. The *Chronicle* is published by DAVEGA & HUBERT, New York.

The Russo-Greek Church in America.

On Thursday morning, the first service ever held in America according to the rite of the Russo Greek Church, was performed in Trinity Chapel, in the city of New York. The celebration arose out of the desire felt by some of the leading clergymen and laymen of the diocese to establish intimate relations between the Greek and Protestant Episcopal Churches, and the day being the birthday of the Emperor Alexander II., was thought a suitable opportunity. The services were performed by Father Agapius (Honcharenko), a priest of the church, now on a visit to this country. The ceremonial observed, which is described as being very impressive, was that contained in "The Divine Liturgy of the Orthodox Oriental Church."

This occasion is regarded as one of great religious and political significance, as a step towards establishing at least fraternal relations between the Russo-Greek and Protestant Episcopal Churches, which resemble each other in many points. At the last convention of the latter body a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of this measure, and two of the members of this committee, Rev Dr. Young and Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, have since their appointment visited Russia, to obtain a better knowledge of the question. A similar movement has been projected in Europe.

We find in the New York *Times* a description of some of the prominent points in the Russo-Greek faith:

The Greek Church holds the doctrine of seven sacramental mysteries, of which Baptism and the Eucharist are reckoned the chief; of the consecration of the Eucharist, though they do not acknowledge "transubstantiation," so called by evangelicals, they hold worship, of the Virgin, the saints, the meritoriousness of fasting, and other works and the hierarchical orders, and monasticism. It disowns the authority of the Pope, and lays no claim to infallibility. It performs baptism by the immersion. It administers the Lord's Supper in both kinds, and gives the sacraments of confirmation and communion to children immediately after baptism. It disowns the existence of purgatory, but prays for the faithful departed that God would have mercy on them at the General Judgment. The principal act of worship is the celebration of the Liturgy or communion office; only one celebration is allowed at the same altar (which, they call table.) The Litany used is that of St. John Chrysostom, which is an abbreviation of that of St. Basil, which was an amplification of the Liturgy of St. James of Jerusalem. It admits of no images in relief or embossed work, but uses pictures as sacred representations to promote religious remembrance. It approves of the marriage of priests, provided they marry before entering into holy orders. It condemns the second marriages of priests, and fourth marriages of laymen. It keeps four fasts in the year more solemnly than the rest. The churches are mostly built in the form of a cross; the altar stands toward the east, under a dome, which is higher than the nave, and separated from it by a partition, inward containing three doors, the middle one being called the sacred door, which, being opened, permits the altar to be seen. At the beginning of the sacred liturgy the doors are closed, and opened several times during the service, but closed at the most solemn part of the liturgy. Benches are not used, and during the service the people do not sit but stand, and occasionally kneel.

FORT SUMTER.—A Charleston correspondent writes as follows: It is not surprising, after a visit to Fort Sumter, that our forces were repulsed before its walls, a year or so ago. Ten thousand men could not have taken it by assault. The casemates and interior are as strong and even stronger than when it was built. No guns were supposed to be in it, but the writer found five one hundred and fifty pounder Brooks rifles, and four ten-inch Columbiads in casemates bearing on the parapet. Should our forces even have scaled the walls, and got on the parade ground, not one would ever have returned. For the rebels had casemates fronting the inside, over ten feet thick, with sand bags and logs bored for musketry and howitzer fire, as well as subterranean passages, where they could fire and flight from, without being seen, and without receiving any damage themselves. The labor they have expended on it under such a heavy fire, is wonderful. From the bottom to the top of the walls are placed wires to trip up any one, with polished stakes ten feet long, and six inches thick. The debris was packed solid on the casemates, and enormous beams were placed to hold it up. No amount of firing could have harmed this impenetrable mass, and the fort was truly impregnable. An old negro who has cooked for the rebel officers all the time the fort has been bombarded, says from ten to twelve sentries were killed a day, on the parapet, and the manner in which they punished their soldiers, was by making them stand guard on the parapet. He says but few ever came down alive.

The New Tax Law.

A Partial Synopsis.

Slight Change of the Income Tax.

Tax on State Bank Circulation.

The Duty on Iron and Iron Manufactures

Increased Tax on Manufactured Tobacco

The following is a partial synopsis of the new tax law passed by the Thirty-eighth Congress, recently adjourned:

RATES OF TAXATION.

Banks, on average amount of deposits, not specially taxed.....1-24 of 1 pr ct.
Do., on average amount of circulation, each month.....1-12 of 1 pr ct.
Do., on all State bank notes after July 1, 1866.....10 pr ct.
Do., on average amount of capital of any bank association, company or corporation, or person engaged in the business of banking, beyond the amount invested in United States bonds, each month.....1-24 of 1 pr ct.
Do., on the average amount of circulation issued beyond 90 per cent of the capital, and upon any amount of such circulation beyond the average amount of the circulation that has been issued for the six months preceding July 1, 1864, addi tional tax of.....1 6 of 1 p r ct.
Banks, on all dividends.....5 pr ct.
Banks not making dividends, on profits.....5 pr ct.
Bank, savings, that have no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning the same for the benefit of their depositors, and which do no other business of banking, shall pay on their deposits.....½ of 1 pr ct
Bank check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money whatever, drawn on any bank, banker or trust company, or for any sum exceeding ten dollars drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand.....2 cent.
Bankers, using a capital not exceeding $50,000, for license.....$100
Do., using a capital exceeding $50,000, for every additional $1,000 in excess of $50,000.....$2
Bankers—Every person, firm or company, and every incorporated or other bank, having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded as bankers.
Do., savings banks, except such as have no fixed capital and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning the same, and who do no other business of banking, for license as banker.....$ 0)
Barges, on gross receipts, where the gross receipts exceed $1,000 per annum.....2½ pr. c t.
Bitters of all kinds.....5 pr. t.
Brewers, under which term is included every person who manufactures fermented liquors or any name or description for sale from malt or any substitute therefor, wholly or in part, for license.....$50
Do., who manufacture less than 500 barrels per year, for license.....$25
Bricks.....3 6-10 per ct.
Bridges, tolls.....3 pr ct.
Britannia manufacturers of, not otherwise specified.....6 per ct.
Brokers, under which term is included every person who transacts business for another, and who for a commission, brokerage or other compensation, not his usual charge, buys, sells, negotiates purchases or sales of stocks, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes or other securities, for license.....$50
Broker—Persons holding a license as banker are not required to take out one as broker.
Brokers, commercial, under which term is included every person who transacts business for another, and whose business it is, as a broker, to negotiate sales or purchases of goods, wares, lands or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, or seek orders therefor in original or unbroken packages, or for immediate delivery, or to negotiate the sale and other business for the owners of vessels, or for shippers or consignees, or consignees of freights carried by vessels, for each license.....$20
Brokers, upon sales of merchandise, produce or other goods.....1 of 1 pr ct.
Do, upon all sales and contracts for sales of stocks and bonds, 1-2) of 1 per cent on par value thereof.
Do, on all sales of foreign exchange, promissory notes, or their securities 1 of 1 pr ct, on the amount of such sales, and of all contracts for such sales.
Do, on all sales or contracts of sales of gold and silver bullion and coin.....1-10 of 1 pr ct.
Brokers—Any person, firm or company, not being licensed as a broker or banker, who shall sell or offer to sell any gold and silver, bullion, foreign exchange, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities, not found *bona fide* at the time his own property, and actually on hand, shall be liable, in addition to all other penalties provided in such cases, to pay 50 per centum in addition to the foregoing duties and rates of license.
Brokers, land warrants.....$25
Brokers, insurance.....$25
Brokers, cattle.....$50
Brokers, pawn.....$10
Brokers, produce.....$10
Brokers, custom house.....$10
Brokers, substitute, or those engaged in procuring substitutes for the army or navy, shall pay for license.
Brokers, substitute, for each substitute procured and mustered into service.....$10
Bullion, value of the bullion used in the manufacture of silver ware, silver bullion rolled, prepared for jeweler's use exclusively.....Exempt
Bullion in lump, ingot, bar or otherwise, to be paid by the assayer.....½ of 1 per ct
Bullion and coin, all sales and contracts of sales.....1-10 of 1 per c.
Burning fluid is not to be considered a manufacture.
Builders and contractors, under which term is included every person who, as a business, undertakes to construct buildings, or ships, or canals or bridges or railroads by contract: Provided, that no license shall be required from any person whose building contracts do not exceed $2,500 in any one year—for license.
Do, do., if his contracts in any one year exceed $25,000, for each additional $1,000.....$1
Building, materials of any description, dressed, hewn or finished.....3 6-10 per ct
Coal, all mineral except pea coal or dust coal.....5 cents
Coal gas, see "Gas."
Coal oil produced by the distillation of coal, petroleum, shale, exclusively refined, per gal.....15 cents.
Coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, per gallon.....20 cents.
Coal oil distillers, under which term is included any person who shall refine, produce or distil crude, or refined petroleum, or rock oil, or crude coal oil, or crude or refined oil made of asphaltum, shale, peat, or other bituminous substance, or shall manufacture coal illuminating oil, for each license.....
Coal tar, produced in the manufacture of gas.....Exempt.
Coin and bullion—on all sales and contracts of sales.....1-10 of 1 pr ct.
Coke.....Exempt.
Copper, rolled.....3 6-10 pr ct.
Copper, ingots, pigs, or bars.....3 6-10 pr ct.
Copper, when duty has not been paid on ingots, bars or pigs.....6 pr ct.
Copper, manufactures of, not otherwise specified for, ad valorem.....6 pr ct.
Copper nails.....3 6-10 pr ct.
Cotton, raw, per lb.....2 cents.
Cotton, manufactures of, wholly or in part, not otherwise provided for..6 pr ct.
Cotton fabrics, woven, knit or felted, before dyed, printed or painted, or prepared in any other manner.....6 pr ct.
Cotton umbrellas.....6 pr ct
Distilled Spirits—The duty on spirituous liquors and all other spirituous beverages enumerated in the tax bill, is to be collected at no lower rate than on the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.
Distilled Spirits—The term first proof is declared to mean that proof of a liquor which corresponds to fifty degrees of Tralles' centessimal hydrometer, at the temperature of sixty degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer; and in levying duties on liquors above and below proof, the table contained in the Manual for Inspectors of Spirits, prepared by Professor McCulloch, under the superintendence of Prof. Bache, and authorized by the Treasury Department, is to be used and taken as giving the proportions of absolute alcohol in the liquid gauged and proved, according to which duties shall be levied.
Distillers, under which term is included every person, form or corporation who distils or manufactures spirits for sale, for license.....$50
Do., making less than 300 bbls. per year.....$:5
Do., of apples, grapes and peaches, making less than 150 bbls per year.....$12 50
Do.—No license shall be required for any still, stills or other apparatus used by druggists and chemists for the recovery of alcohol for pharmaceutical and chemical or scientific purposes, which has been used in those processes.....
Dividends—Annual income from, when exceeding $600, and not exceeding $3,000, on the excess over $600.....5 pr ct.
Do, exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, on excess over $3,000.....7½ pr ct.
Do, on excess over $10,000.....10 pr ct.
Do, do., of citizens residing abroad (see income) in addition to above rates.....2 pr ct.
Dividends of banks, trust companies, savings institutions, fire, marine, life and inland insurance companies.....5 pr ct.
Dividends generally.....5 pr ct.
Income, annual, of every person, whether citizens residing in or out of the United States when exceeding $600 and not exceeding $5,000, on the excess over $600.....5 per ct.
Do., on excess over $5,000.....10 per ct.
Income, interest on United States securities to be included in estimating income.
Income—All persons of lawful age to make returns.
Income—Deductions—In estimating the annual gains, profits and income of any person, all national, State and municipal taxes paid within the year, shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether owner, tenant or mortgagee; also the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress, above the rate of six hundred dollars per annum; also the amount paid by any person for the rent of the homestead used or occupied by himself or his family, and the rental value of any homestead used or occupied by any person or by his family, in his own right or in the right of his wife, shall not be included and assessed as part of the income of such person.
Insurance companies, all, on dividends.....5 per ct.
Insurance companies, all, upon gross receipts, premiums and assessments.....1¼ per ct.
Insurance companies, foreign, same as above.
Insurance (life), when the amount insured shall not exceed $1,000.....25 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000.....50 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $5,000.....$1.
Insurance (marine or inland)—Policy of insurance or endorsement, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by sea or by fire, or against peril of any kind, made by any insurance company or its agents, or by any other company or person, where the premium does not exceed $10.....10 cents.
Do., do., where such consideration exceeds $10 and does not exceed $50.....25 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $50.....50 cents.
Insurance agents, under which term is included every person who shall act as agent of any fire, marine, life, mutual or other insurance company, or companies for license.....$50
Insurance brokers, embracing persons who shall negotiate or procure insurance in behalf of any person or party, for which he shall receive any pay, commission or compensation.....$25
Insurance agents, foreign, including every person who shall act as agent of any fire, marine, life, mutual or other insurance company, or companies for license.....$50
Iron, manufacturers of, not otherwise specified.....6 per ct.
Do, cast, used for bridges, building, or other permanent structures, per ton.....$3 60
Do., railroad, per ton.....$3 60
Do., rolled, per ton.....$2 40
Do., blooms, slabs, or loops, when made in forges or bloomeries, directly from the ore, per ton.....$3 60
Do., advanced beyond slabs, blooms or loops, and not advanced beyond bars, per ton.....$3 60
Do., band, hoop and sheet, not thinner than No. 18 wire guage, per ton.....$3 60
Do., plate, not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton.....$3 60
Do., band, hoop or sheet, thinner than No. 18 wire guage, per ton.....$6
Do., plate, less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton.....$6
Do., nails, cut and spikes (not including those for horses' hoofs or finishing nails usually put up and sold in papers, whether in papers or otherwise, for horseshoe nails wrought by machinery,) per ton.....$6
Iron, railroad chairs, per ton.....$5
Iron, railroad spikes, wrought, per ton.....$5
Iron, ship spikes, wrought, per ton.....$5
Do, bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, nails or spikes, upon which duty has been levied and paid, are only subject to an additional duty of, per ton.....$2 40
Do, steel, in bars, including locomotive and marine engines.....3 pr ct.
Do, rivets, exceeding ¼ of an inch in diameter, per ton.....$5
Do, nuts and washers, not less than two ounces each in weight, p r ton.....$5
Do, bolts, exceeding 5 16ths of an inch in diameter, per ton.....$5
Iron, rivets, nuts, washers and bolts, where the iron from which such articles shall have been made, has actually paid not less than $3 per ton, only an additional duty of, per ton.....$2
Iron stoves, per ton.....$3
Iron in hollow ware, per ton of 2,000 pounds.....$3
Iron castings or all descriptions, advanced beyond pig iron, blooms, slabs or loops, upon which duty has been assessed or paid in the form of pig iron, blooms, slabs or loops, shall be assessed and paid in addition to the foregoing rates when so advanced, per ton.....$3
And where no duty has been assessed or paid thereon in the form of blooms, slabs or loops, shall pay in addition to the foregoing rates of iron advanced, per ton.....$3
Iron, castings of, exceeding 10 pounds and not exceeding each casting, not otherwise provided for, per ton.....$3
Iron, pig, per ton.....$2
Iron railings.....5 per ct.
Iron, sheet.....5 per ct.
Iron fences.....5 per ct.
Iron furniture.....5 per ct.
Iron stairway.....5 per ct.
Lead, manufacturers of, if not otherwise specified.....6 pr ct.
Lead, white, per hundred.....3 cents.
Leather, enamelled.....6 pr ct.
Do., oil dressed.....6 pr ct.
Do., patent.....6 pr ct.
Do., Japan.....6 pr ct.
Do., of all descriptions, tanned or partially tanned, in the rough.....6 pr ct.
Do., of all descriptions, curried or finished.....6 pr ct.
Licenses—A license fee of $10 shall be required of every person, firm or corporation engaged in any business, trade or occupation herein, ever, for which no other license is herein required, whose gross annual receipts do not exceed $1,000 per annum. When the annual gross receipts or sales of any apothecaries, confectioners, eating houses, confectionaries, grocers, retail dealers in spirituous and malt liquors, shall not exceed $1,000, they shall not be required to pay for license.
Lime.....3 6-10 pr ct.
Linseed oil, per gallon.....6 cents.
Liquors, malt duty, per bbl, containing not more than 34 gallons.....$1 25
Lithographers, printing.....6 pr ct.
Livery stable keeper, under which term is included every person whose occupation is to keep horses for hire or to let or to keep, feed or to board horses for others, for license.....$10
Loan of Money—Any loan of money, or any advance of money on security, whether represented by note, certificate, check, receipt or other evidence, not otherwise provided for and not including mortgages, if on demand, for every hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof.....2 cents.
Loan of Money—If to be paid at a time designated, for every hundred dollars or fractional part thereof.....5 cents.
Lumber is not be considered a manufacture.
Malt liquor, duty per bbl, containing not more than 34 gallons, fractional parts to pay at a like rate.....$1
Malt liquors, in bottles, to pay according to the quantity contained therein at the rate of per 30 gallons when the duty has not been previously paid on the liquors contained therein.....$1
Manifest of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer, for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel or steamer does not exceed 300 tons, stamp duty.....$1
Do, do., exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons.....$3
Do. do., exceeding 600 tons.....$4
Manufactures, under which term is included any person or persons, firms, corporations or companies, who shall manufacture by hand or machinery any goods, wares or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of $1,000, for license.....$10
Manufacturers and producers of agricultural tools and implements garden seeds, stoves and hollow ware, brooms, wooden ware and powder, delivering and selling at wholesale any of said articles, by themselves or their authorized agents, at places other than the place of manufacture, shall not be required, for any sales so made to take out any additional license therefor.
Manufactures not otherwise specified:—

Of bone	6 pr. ct.	Of jute	6 pr. ct.
Of brass	6 "	Of lead	6 "
Of bristles	6 "	Of leather	6 "
Of copper	6 "	Of paper	6 "
Of cotton	6 "	Of pottery	6 "
Of flax	6 "	Of silk	6 "
Of glass	6 "	Of silver	6 "
Of gold	6 "	Of steel	6 "
Of gutta percha	6 "	Of tin	6 "
Of hemp	6 "	Of willow	6 "
Of horn	6 "	Of wood	6 "
Of India rubber	6 "	Of wool	6 "
Of iron	6 "	Of worsted	6 "
Of ivory	6 "	Other matter's not enumerated	6 "

Marble, in block, rough and unwrought.....Exempt.
Marble, dressed, hewn or finished.....6 pr. ct.
Marble, monumental stones.....6 pr. ct.
Matches, friction or lucifer, or other articles made in part of wood, and used for like purposes, in parcels or packages containing 100 matches or less, for each.....1 cent.
Do., when in parcels containing more than 100 and not more than 200 matches, for each.....2 cents.
Do., for every additional 100 or fractional part thereof.....1 cent.
Do., cigar lights and tapers, double above rates.
Miners—Every person, firm or company, who shall employ others in the business of mining for coal, or gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc, spelter, or other minerals, not having taken out a license as a manufacturer, shall be regarded as a miner—license.....$10
Miners—No licence is required of miners whose claims do not exceed $1,000 per year.....
Mineral coal, except pea coal, per ton.....5 cts.
Molasses, produced from the sugar cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, per gallon.....6 cts.
Do., syrup of, or sugar cane juice, when removed from the plantation, concentrated molasses or melado and cistern bottoms, of sugar produced from the sugar cane and not made from sorghum or imphee, per pound.....1 2-7 ct.
Oil, crude petroleum or rock oil, per barrel.....$1
Oils, animal all, pure or adulterated, if not otherwise provided for, per gallon.....6 cents.
Oil, coal, refined and distilled from coal, asphaltum or shale exclusively, per gallon.....15 cents.
Oil, coal, illuminating, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances, per gallon.....2) cents.
Oil, lard, pure or adulterated, per gal.....6 cents.
Oil, linseed, raw, per gallon.....6 cents.
Oil, mustard seed, do., per gallon.....6 cents.
Oil, all vegetable, per gallon.....6 cents.
Oils, essential.....6 cents.
Oil, whale.....Exempt.
Oil, fish.....Exempt.
Oil, still's.....5 per ct.
Paper, all descriptions.....3 pr ct.
Paper, manufacture of.....6 pr ct.
Paraffine.....Exempt.
Segars, cheroots and cigarettes, made wholly of tobacco, or of any substitute therefor, whether imported or manufactured in this country, without regard to quality, per thousand.....$10
Do., cigarettes made of tobacco enclosed in a paper wrapper, in packages containing not less than 25 cigarettes, and valued at not more than $5 per 100 packages, per package.....5 cents.
Snuff, manufactured of tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry or damp, pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, per pound.....40 cents.
Steam engines, including locomotives and marine engines, on all reported sales.....5 per cent.
Steam engines, where duties have been paid on the boilers, the amount shall be deducted from the finished engines.
Steamboats, on gross receipts, where the gross receipts exceed $1,000 per annum.....2½ per ct.
Steamboats, see "Ships," second paragraph.
Steamboats and steamers, repairs, on increased value over ten per cent.....3 6-10 p. ct.
Steamers, and vessels boarding passengers.....$25
Steel, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified.....6 per ct.
Steel, in ingots, bars, sheets or wire, not less than one quarter of an inch in thickness, 1 47 cents per pound or less, per ton.....$6
Do., do., valued above 7 cents, and not above 11 cents per pound, per ton.....$10
Do., do., valued above 11 cents per pound, per ton.....$12 00
Steel, rolled and sheet, rod or wire made of steel, upon which a duty has been assessed and paid, shall be assessed and pay upon the increased value.....5 per ct.
Tobacconists, under which term is included every person who shall offer for sale, at retail, cigars, snuff or tobacco, in any form (wholesale and retail dealers keeping hotels, inns and taverns, or eating houses, having taken out a license are not required to take out a license as tobacconists), for each license.....$10
Do, when gross annual sales do not exceed $1,000.....
Tobacco, cavendish, per pound.....Exempt.
Do., smoking of all kinds and imitations thereof, not otherwise provided for, per pound.....40 cents.
Do., smoking, made exclusively of stems, and not mixed with leaf or leaf stems, and not of clippings and shorts, and scraps of tobacco, the refuse of cigars manufactured, and also on all scraps of tobacco, manufactured, when sold for smoking tobacco, or for consumption or otherwise, per pound.....25 cts.
Do., fine cut, chewing, whetner manufactured with the stems or not, and however sold, whether loose, in bulk or in rolls, packages, papers, wrappers or boxes, per pound no. manufactured, of all kinds, not herein provided for, from which the stem has been taken in whole or in part, or which is sweetened, per pound.....15 cents.
Do., plug, same as "Tobacco cavendish".....40 cents.
Do., twist, same as "Tobacco cavendish".....40 cents.
Do., twist, manufactured by hand, without the use of any machine and without being pressed, sweetened or otherwise prepared.....30 cents.
Do., all other kinds not manufactured, not otherwise provided for.....40 cents.

FROM WILMINGTON.

No Junction between Sherman and Schofield's Forces.

Nothing known of Sherman's Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 7.

The steamer Cumberland arrived here this morning, from Wilmington, North Carolina, the 23d, with a boat load of our released prisoners, taken by our forces at the capture of Wilmington. It appears, by advices brought by the Cumberland, that there is no truth in the reported arrival of a portion of General Sherman's forces at Wilmington, or even that a junction has been effected with General Schofield's army. General Schofield, with a part of his army, had advanced within ten miles out from Wilmington, and met with frequent resistance from prowling bands of guerrillas and small detachments of the enemy who appeared to be ever on the alert to pick up stragglers belonging to his command. The rebels were also busily engaged in destroying cut off the supplies which were left at Wilmington under a strong guard for the use of his troops. Nothing of importance in the army corps of Gen. Sherman was known in Wilmington. It was generally stated that Gen. Terry would soon resume active operations in aid of the campaign in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The *Herald's* Wilmington special says: "When we came in we found a large number of fine looking houses deserted. A large mansion was created that the inhabitants had evacuated with Bragg's troops, we now learn these houses have been unoccupied since the early stages of the war, when their inmates fled to the interior, to escape the demonstrations along the coast, which were thus so generally expected. Blockade running business was carried on by wealthy speculators from Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington and other cities of the South, and their employees were the poorer, or middle classes, who were compelled to learn a subsistence in the best way they could.

In the first attack on Fort Fisher, fourteen steamers were at the wharf, one of which made her escape through the fleet. On Christmas eve another one ran out and made her return trip before a second assault, and escaped through Western Inlet. That night the fort was taken.

From Mobile.

Reported Evacuation of the City Untrue

The Rebels Strengthening their Works.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The *Times'* New Orleans letter of the 23d says: The multiplicity of rumors relative to the evacuation of Mobile is not true. The rebel fortifications covering the city have been materially strengthened, and the garrison of the city is reinforced by twelve thousand men. The city is not invested at all by Federal troops. The Alabama railroad and telegraphic communications between Mobile and Central Alabama are in an uninterrupted state. Beauregard, Dick Taylor, Chalmers, Frank Gardner, D. H. Maurey, and others were at Mobile on the 14th. On the 15th an order was issued calling upon every able bodied male person to bear arms, and on the evening of the same day a public meeting was held, and speeches were made by prominent rebel Generals.

A large amount of ordnance and ordnance stores have been received from Columbus, while upwards of 8,000 negroes have been at work upon the fortifications.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke & Co., subscription agents, amount to $3,163,200. The largest single Western subscription was $300,000, from Cincinnati. The largest Eastern subscription was $250,000, from New York. The number of individual subscriptions by working men and women making up portions of the above aggregate was 2,23 of $50 and $100 each.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Highly Interesting.

Soldiers Returning to the Army

The Accident on the Camden and Amboy R. R.

4 Persons Killed and Several Injured.

Secretary of the Treasuryship.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch Confirmed.

The Defeat of Early's Army,

HIS CAPTURE NOT CONFIRMED.

Union of Sherman's and Schofield's Forces at Fayetteville.

Policy of the Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW YORK, March 7.

About twelve hundred recruits are embarked from this port for Hilton Head daily. Large numbers of furloughed soldiers are returning to the Army of the Potomac.

From passengers who arrived here we have the following additional particulars of the accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad: It occurred at Bristol, New Jersey, about thirty miles from Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Adams Express freight cars from Washington were off the track near the station. The midnight train from Philadelphia, when it came was detained in consequence on the same track in their rear. No signal light was seen by the engineer of the six p. m. train from Washington, indicating detention, and it proceeded regularly. There was a curve in the road and the train ran into the rear of the twelve o'clock train from Philadelphia. The engine of the six p. m. train from Washington was completely engaged in the rear car of the Philadelphia train, which was filled principally with soldiers. As the collision occurred the end of the passenger car was elevated and the engine was encased in the forward end of the car, and the passengers were shoved to this end, and were buried among the ruins, and in extricated by cutting the car in pieces. One passenger was taken out dead and two others so injured that they died in a few minutes. One fireman of the 6 p. m. Washington train was killed. The engineer and another fireman escaped. The persons killed were all reported soldiers. Some thirty others were injured, some seriously, and one was badly scalded. The wounded were taken to Philadelphia. Two other cars were demolished, one being broken in splinters. Passengers in the six p. m. train were badly injured. The force of the collision threw three cars backward some two hundred feet, tearing out the bumpers and leaving the rear car hanging over the bridge of the Bristol bridge. The mails were detained seven hours. The soldiers were mostly returned veterans, on furlough, and left Jersey at 12 m. on Monday. A number of passengers were injured.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—No transports leave for the South to-day in consequence of the drift of ice in the Susquehanna.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate confirmed the nomination of Hugh McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 4.—Rear Admiral Porter arrived here yesterday and proceeded to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—W. H. Paul, Treasurer of the Walnut Street Theatre, died this morning.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The famous semi-social drinking saloon, known for the last fifteen years as "Hole in the Wall," was closed this afternoon and the sign which for a long time read: "Exclusively for Senators," was turned wrong side out.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says it is reported from Hancock's headquarters at Winchester, that Sheridan has defeated Early and scattered his army. The reported capture of Early is not confirmed.

Gen. Grant credits the report that Sherman and Schofield have united their forces at Fayetteville.

The policy of the new Secretary will be to contract rather than expand the currency. Likewise, specie payments will not be inaugurated by the reception the National Government loans meet with. With the balance sheet against him, deficiency must be supplied by loans or reissues.

Capture of Georgetown, S. C.

Official Report of Admiral Dahlgren.

Capture of Blockade Runners.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The Navy Department has received an official report from Dahlgren of our possession of Georgetown, South Carolina, dated February 28th. The Flag steamer Harvest Moon brings intelligence from him under date of March 1st, that the city is occupied by the Department that the naval forces under my command had taken possession of Georgetown. As soon as the necessary dispositions are left my thoughts and I had means at hand I gave my attention to this point as likely to be preferable for operations in the interior. General Sherman in case such become desirable before entering North Carolina. Accordingly I soon began to collect suitable forces from the fleet. On the 23d, the ship Pawnee was ordered to Georgetown and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, for the object of being in readiness to land this body of men and take the road to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works and take them in reverse. The troops were landed the front. The infantry was to be under the command of Commander Stanley, assisted by Lt. Col. Williams.

On the 28th of February the Pawnee passed the bar and joined the Mingo and Sipsic within, upon which the rebels abandoned the battery. The White and Mingo steamed up the bay and took possession. The marines were landed and the municipal authorities rendered their submission to the Government of the Union. The battery mounted fifteen guns.

Admiral Dahlgren calls the special attention of the Department to Lieut. Stoddard, of the Marines, who acquitted himself with credit, and was the commander of the largest force of Marines that has been collected together for some time. He did good service in the field with the Marines of the fleet at the bridge at Bird's Neck, Sullifinney.

Commander Stillwagner, of the sloop Pawnee, in his report says, he sent Acting Master Boeze of the United States Marine Corps, to occupy the fort. He also says I have directed Commander Creighton to proceed carefully up the river, and have dispatched the tug Cathpaula with Lieut. Commander Henry and Ensign Glass, prepared with signals with General Sherman, who is said to be somewhere near.

A Paris dispatch has issued an order for the maintainance of the authority of the United States in Georgetown. He first says: Conformably to the laws of the United States, slavery no longer exists within the limits of the Union. Persons residing there who thus become freedmen, will in the future enjoy the fruits of their own labor.

The Department has received information of the capture of the blockade runners, Dee Prize, Monadnock and others in Charleston harbor, on February 18th.

Emperor Napoleon on American Affairs.

Pope Pius on the Mexican Church.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the Emperor does not intend to make any interference in our war, and is going to remove all pretext for our interfering in his views.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that the revels resident in that city were greatly elated at the absence of any allusion to American affairs from the Emperor's speech to the Legislature, as they infer that he has matured a plan for the recognition of the Confederacy soon after the 4th of March.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Journal* says: Napoleon had a paragraph written in his address, expressive of his sorrow at the continuance of the war, and a reaffirmation of neutrality. When the advices of the Canada reached here, reporting the opening of the peace negotiations at Fort Monroe. This news placed him in a dilemma, and he thought it better to remain for the time silent on the subject.

Pope Pius IX. has addressed a letter to the Emperor Maximillian on the Mexican church question. The letter urges the complete freedom of action for the prelates of the Church, and the control of all its property by the archbishops and bishops, and the exclusion of every dissenting worship.

Exchange of Union Prisoners.

Sick Prisoners Burned in Wilmington.

General

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday March 8, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES

[illegible]'s Photograph Rooms, corner [illegible] Market streets, second and third floors, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

What Will Lee Do?

Within the last day or two we have had two items of news of particular interest bearing on this question. The first is, that SHERMAN has, without doubt, effected a junction with SCHOFIELD, at or near Fayetteville, N. C., by which his force is swelled to upward one hundred thousand. The second is, that previous reports of the partial, with the intended complete, evacuation of Richmond are not well founded. This latter was brought by refugees of uncommon intelligence, having had good opportunities for knowing.

The fact that LEE sent off South a considerable force, and called JOHNSTON to command in place of BEAUREGARD, proves that he recognised the importance of overwhelming, at least of impeding, the progress of SHERMAN. In accomplishing this, he has thus far not only failed signally, but there seems to be but little doubt that SHERMAN, instead of being impeded in his progress, has, by a flank mar in, placed himself between JOHNSTON'S and LEE'S armies. But for the grand fact that LEE is led by GRANT, which is the fact, as it were, of all the other movements, this might argue danger to SHERMAN. His force being larger and better than JOHNSTON'S or LEE'S, his position between the two, with LEE thus held, is one of immense advantage. He has, moreover, by reaching Fayetteville, solved the question of base; and there would seem to be nothing before him seriously to impede his northward march.

Under such circumstances, what will LEE do? The reports of last week, that the evacuation of Richmond was going on, furnished by an evasion; but if those reports are false, not so. The Richmond papers concede that a portion of the public property has been removed, but deny that LEE intends to give up the city, though they admit that DAVIS is in favor of it. On this point we quote from the letter of "DRUID," in the New York *World*, doubtful authority, we confess, but in this case corroborated by other testimony:

> It would seem that there is really a serious misunderstanding between General Lee and Mr. Davis, and that the breach, instead of healing, grows wider and wider. There are those at Richmond who do not hesitate to aver publicly that Mr. Davis himself is in favor of giving up Richmond to the Yankees, and that he is even over Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of State, to his way of thinking; and that the speeches of Messrs. Davis and Benjamin, delivered some weeks ago, in which they artfully alluded to the possible evacuation of the capital, was intended as the entering wedge, in order to prepare the minds of the people for the eventual evacuation of Richmond. Let me assure the readers of the *World*, once for all, as I have always before stated, that there is no intention on the part of General Lee or the military authorities, of evacuating Richmond under any circumstances whatever, and never has been. *They* believe that it can be held and defended to the last, and they mean to do it.

The same writer gives the following reasons why Richmond will be defended:

> Richmond once lost to the South, could never be recovered. It is susceptible of so strong a defense, and its fortifications are of such a nature, it can be rendered (as it is now) impregnable if inaccessible by water, that, once in possession of it, the federal forces could never be expelled. The abandonment of Richmond would have to be followed immediately by the abandonment of the whole of Virginia. It is vain to point to any other spot, Danville or Lynchburg, for example, and say that there General Lee's army might retire. There is no other spot in Virginia that can be fortified as Richmond is fortified."

THERE no doubt is the correct view of the case. But is the ability of LEE equal to the emergency? Besides, there is the question of supplies, steadily growing perilous. With SHERMAN joined to GRANT, the South-side Road, the artery of supplies to Richmond, would surely be cut. The defenses, erected after so much time and labor, may be as formidable as they are said to be, but they will not furnish the supplies, without which they will dissolve and be as naught. There are many reasons for concluding that the very last thing LEE will do, so long as he has any hope, is the cooping of him up in Richmond. The sending away of some portion of the public property proves that this contingency and the ultimate necessity for withdrawing, have not been lost sight of.

But, whither? The retuilding of the bridges of the Abingdon, and Knoxville railroad, destroyed by our cavalry a short time since, taken in connection with the intimation thrown out by the Richmond *Enquirer*, that there was actually entertained by certain members, at least of underking a to withdraw by that route across the Mississippi, thence into Mexico may be considered as being not without significance. GRANT seems to have so viewed it, for we find SHERMAN, with a formidable force, consisting of the whole of the Eighth Corps, one division of the Ninth Corps, two strong divisions of cavalry, all strong in artillery, already in that direction.

The suggestion that LEE would be able to keep his army intact in a westward retreat, is preposterous; and scarcely less preposterous is the suggestion that LEE will, under any circumstances, attempt it. Thus far LEE has adhered to the declaration that he went into the war as a Virginia soldier, and there is good ground for the belief that he will not abandon the State, but end his career on its soil. That DAVIS, BENJAMIN and some of the leaders will attempt a hasty retreat through the back door, is not at all unlikely, and this, in fact, was the import of the *Enquirer's* suggestion. When that takes place there will no longer be the least motive with LEE to continue the contest. A subject so full of interest, yet, at this juncture, about which speculation is so unsatisfactory, may, after all, find a solution in precisely this state of things.

The Grant Donation.

The idea of taking up the public dot by private subscription was started more in jest than earnest, we conclude, but has strenuously advocated in many quarters. The original proposition was to divide the gift into 20,000 shares of $10,000 each, of which, men of great wealth of the STEWART and ASTOR schools would take at least a quarter. Mr. THOMAS I. ALLEN, a wealthy gentleman of Pittsfield, Mass., has written to the New York *Journal of Commerce* his approval in the main of the project, but thinks it would be necessary to hold out some pecuniary inducement, and proposes that the public shall be divided among the subscribers at the rate of 5,000 acres of land for every $1000 subscribed—a larger amount for those who exceed that sum, and a less for smaller contributions. Of as the debt may reach three thousand millions, the proportion of land given would be found to suit the actual indebtedness of the country. And Mr. ALLEN continues:

> For one, I should be willing to pay the $20,000 I could thus end the heavy tax which is an other wise to be subjected to on account of the rebellion. But many of the rest of those persons, from whom I am now paying Federal taxes exceeding $1000 per annum, would not subscribe $10,000 each. There are many persons whose interest it would be, for the same reason, to pay $100,000 or more, or even ten times that amount, and in the case of the wealthiest, it would be cheap if they could commute for half a million.

The inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln is the shortest yet delivered. The longest on record is Harrison's, which occupies a little more than thirteen octavo pages in the *Metropolitan Manual*. Jackson's were less than two pages each; Washington's two and a quarter; Polk's nearly eight. General Taylor's would occupy rather more than half a column in this paper, Pierce's a column and a half, Buchanan's the same, Mr. Lincoln's full six lines more, while his second is even shorter than Taylor's.

AN English paper says that General Meade is expected to arrive in Rome in a few days. He has been invited by the American sculptor, Mr. Story, to spend some time at his residence in the Barberini palace. Mrs. Story is a connection of the General, her sister having married Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia.

Social and Moral Condition of Georgia

The Southern papers, while belaboring Governor BROWN, for his equivocal attitude towards the Confederacy, informs us of the miserable condition of the people of Georgia, on account of the prevalence of robbery and brigandism among them. Governor BROWN, himself, in his late message, speaks of the same wretched state of affairs, and proposes, as a means of shecking it, that robbery shall be punished by death. The condition of the State is evidently very bad. Several suggestions arise from it, which are worthy of a statement, and of serious considera ion.

In the first place, this wide contagion of crime cannot be, in any measure attributed to, the agency or influence of Yankees. It is purely of home growth. The freebooters are of themselves. The State is remote from the borders, and from our lines; and this condition of affairs existed there prior to the transit of SHERMAN and his columns.

Secondly, it presents, in a limited locality, what would be the condition of the whole area of the rebellious States, if the wild anticipations of the rebel press should ever be realised, when the scattered fragments of their routed armies shall be spread over the country, as bandit bands, pillaging, robbing and murdering. A universal guerrilla warfare through the insurgent States, has no terrors for us in the free and loyal States; but it holds out a gloomy future to the wretched and deluded people who have supported the rebellion.

But the principal suggestion of this contagion of criminality, is connected with Governor BROWN himself and the State authorities of Georgia. His name had a disgraceful conspicuity in the early stage of the rebellion, in connection with the repudiation of debts due by Georgians to Northern creditors. It was he who prohibited the payment of such liabilities. It was BROWN who advised all such debtors to cancel their obligations by investing the amount in Confederate bonds. Can it be an occasion of surprise to any one that an example of gross dishonesty in so high an official should contaminate the moral sense of many of the people of Georgia? The Governor is now beholding the harvest of his own sowing. He and his fellow conspirators not only set the example of trampling on the authority of laws and political government, but also of setting at the benign and patriarchal government of the United States. Then and thus slong, will sweet peace smile on the people and every one dwell safely under his own vine and his own fig tree.

British Neutrality.

There is extant a story, which may or may not be found in the White House collection, of a man who, notwithstanding his temperance professions and associations, took to a business whereof whisky selling was a feature. Some of his temperance friends, shocked at the inconsistency, sought an explanation. "We thought you were a strict friend of temperance, and that nothing could change your sentiments," said they. "Just so," was the response; "my sentiments, as I have for years publicly professed them, are unchanged. But you know a man must have his private opinions. What is my private opinion I am acting on in my business, which has nothing to do with my public sentiments. There is a vast difference between the two, you see. I'm as good a temperance man as ever. There's a vast distinction between public sentiments and private opinions, and they should never be confounded. Count on me for a temperance man." And there the interview ended.

We were reminded of this story, by reading the following in the London *Times* of the 15th ult.:—

> The more ardent partisans of the North in this country have so strenuously and persistently represented the whole war as a mere moral struggle on their own side and emancipation on the other that the Federals may perhaps have regarded our neutrality as due only to our national abhorrence of the Southern institution. They may not naturally suppose, therefore, that the removal of this barrier would allow our sympathies to set in towards the South and terminate the impartiality which we have hitherto maintained. We do not hesitate to say that such a presumption is based on complete ignorance of the real opinions of Englishmen. Our neutrality has not been founded on any balance of Northern and Southern claims to favor. Discrimination of that kind has doubtless determined the private sympathies of individuals, but it has not regulated the policy of our Government. We have been neutral in this war from mere abstract principles of public policy. We have stood aloof, because it would have been the extreme of politics folly to interfere, because the war was none of our war, and because we desired to remain in peace.
>
> While the policy of the English Government has been professedly neutral, the South has found in England an ally without which she could not have continued the war a single year. This fact can no more be ignored than the sun. It is not necessary to specify. It proves either that the British Government is the least capable, or the least disposed, of any with which the United States have had relations, to give effect to what it terms "policy," or while it has professed neutrality, every practical result of its hostility towards the United States has continually been procurated from British shores.

NEW LIBERTY BELL.—The committee of Philadelphians having charge of the collection of funds for the erection of a National Union Home in that city, for disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States, also propose to secure a new bell for Independence Hall. Their plan of action is briefly as follows:

> They ask a contribution of one dollar only from every citizen, male and female, adult and child, to be found within the limits of the States:—First, to procure the "Union Liberty Bell," which shall be rung for the first time when the South shall be reconstructed with a rightful, just and honorable peace, based on the principles of the Declaration of American Independence, secondly, that the proceeds be devoted to and applied for the establishment of a model Asylum or Home for Invalids for our brave soldiers and sailors, who by loss of limb or health in the service, have been deprived of the ordinary means of support, and are thereby entitled to the protection of a grateful people. It is expected that the bell will be cast on the 22d day of April, 1865, which is the Sunday following the anniversary of the day when the first blood was shed at the battle of Lexington in the struggle for the birth of liberty, every minister of the Gospel, without distinction of sect or party, shall preach a sermon on the text which forms the motto of the bell. The subscription books are so printed that the name and residence of each subscriber will be cut out and alphabetically arranged in twenty-six volumes (thus retaining the autograph), to be preserved forever in Independence Hall.

THE DISCOVERY OF EMERY.—On the line of railway between Boston and Albany, 126 miles west of the former city and 74 miles east of the latter, stands Chester, Massachusetts. It has been a quiet little village, known only for some cotton factories and the manufacture of edge tools. Being only about 25 miles from the Connecticut river, at Springfield, as a local centre and United States Arsenal, when the war broke out sabres naturally claimed the attention of the manufacturers, and the polishing of the hard steel of these consumed no small quantity of emery. All of this had to be imported at great cost from London, and the high price of exchange may perhaps have had something to do with one of the most important discoveries since the war began, an inexhaustible mine of emery in the very locality and of a very superior quality. Next to petroleum it will probably prove a source of new wealth to this country of the greatest importance.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE WAR.—Adjutant General Russell's report for 1864 contains the following facts: organizations for three years term, 157; for one hundred days term, 7,675; for one year term, 16,094; volunteer recruits, 26,667; drafted men and substitutes, 10,651; recruits for the regular army, 2,074; re-enlistments as above, 17,876; total, 81,704. The total number of troops furnished by the State since the commencement of the rebellion may be summed up thus: During the year 1861, 158,000; do 1862, 71,100; do, 1863, 43,000; do, 1864, 78,888; recruits and re-enlistments as above, 17,876 Total, 368,444. These figures do not include the 25,000 militia raised in 1862. The disbursements of the Adjutant General's Department for the year were $29,358 46, of which $7,953 76 went to pay the agents maintained by the State at Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.—A new office is established at Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, and Seymour Wright appointed postmaster. Tolis is next before Mahoning city, and directly on the railroad. The office at Davidson's Ferry, Fayette county, is re-established, with Josiah Jacobs, Esq., appointed postmaster. At M'Kean's Old Stand, Westmoreland county, William Ruff is appointed postmaster in place of Quincy A. Ruff, resigned. At Bradford's mills, Somerset county, Frederick Smith is appointed postmaster, vice Henry H. Cassbeer, moved away.

IN answer to the appeal for food for the rebel army, a correspondent of a Richmond paper, who signs himself "Petersburg," suggests that the men need to be paid as well as fed, and offers to be one of twenty-five to give two hundred thousand dollars each, and thus pay five millions to General Lee's army. This seems extraordinary munificence until one reflects that the rebel dollar is worth only two cents now, and presently may not be worth anything.

General Intelligence.

The two ocean monitors, Cahawba and Oneota, lately finished at Cincinnati, passed safely over the Louisville Falls, on Saturday, drawing thirteen feet of water. They go to New Orleans.

A man in Madison county, Illinois, after considerable experiment, has produced ten pounds of silk fully equal to what is imported from France and Italy, from one hundred and twenty thousand cocoons. He has estimated the cost and profits, and is now prepared to enter into the silk business extensively. His last produce has been on exhibition in Saint Louis.

It is stated that a single express company transports from Virginia city, Nevada territory, fifty thousand dollars in silver bullion daily, and that from a tract of country around that city, of not more than twenty-five miles square, over $100,000,000 of silver have been shipped during the past twelve months. And yet the wealth of the silver mines of Nevada is scarcely comprehended, and its extent remains unestimated.

The London *Standard* has an article on American war ships and guns, and says that it is now the duty of England to secure the manufacture of a weapon that shall pierce and sink the heaviest iron-clad afloat. Until this is done, England is not the "mistress of the seas."

The present pressure upon the hotel facilities at Washington is giving rise to several projects for new and elegant hotels commensurate with the necessities of the public. One large hotel is now so far completed that it will be open for business in the spring. Another is contemplated, and a bill has passed the House incorporating the Continental Hotel Company, with Louis Delmonico, of New York, John W. Forney and Henry D. Cooke, of Washington, trustees, for the purpose of erecting another hotel.

One of the most whimsical notions connected with the conscription, is that of the drafted men of two wards in Philadelphia, who propose to give a grand dress ball next week, "in honor of the country's calling them forth to battle."

The question whether a priest can lawfully marry by the laws of France, which is said to have been raised only twice in sixty years, has just been decided in the negative by the Court of First Instance of Paris, presided over by M. Benoit Champy.

Forty-five railroad accidents have taken place in this country since the commencement of the year, in which sixty-one persons have been killed, and four hundred and forty-one injured.

A Canada paper estimates that forty-three thousand Canadians have enlisted in the Federal army since the commencement of the war. Of these it is calculated that fourteen thousand have died on the battle field.

The Chicago tunnel for the new water works has progressed two thousand feet under Lake Michigan, and is still marching on. No serious difficulty has been encountered as yet, and the tunnel promises to be a hard, tenacious clay, impervious to water and requiring no protection overhead. The contractors are now employing a force of sixty men, and the increase of pay over the contract price. A bill is before the Council allowing them one hundred and eighty thousand dollars extra, or an advance of some sixty per cent.

John Sayers, the proprietor of a drinking saloon in Chicago, was stabbed to death on Saturday morning last by George W. Brizer, formerly a promising lawyer of that city, but now a dissipated character. The parties were entire strangers.

Personal.

John Notman, the distinguished architect of Philadelphia, died in that city on Friday, in the 65th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., John Pyles, aged seventy-two years, was married to Mrs. Sarah C. Carlee, aged fifty, at the court house in Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia. The countines of the bride and groom were of ancient cut and domestic manufacture.

Brigadier General E. W. Hinks, lately in command at New York, has been appointed Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, in place of Major Dodge, relieved.

Henry Weidensaul, of Morgantown, Berks county, Pa., enlisted in the 50th Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Geary, when but fourteen years of age, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Fredericksville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas Kinesaw and Peach tree creek, was wounded for the first time in the last named fight, and is still serving with Sherman and one on the Brown Farm, near Grafton Centre—all in highly favorable localities. The old "Old Stagers" will be sadly disappointed when called, will be remembered as the well which has produced imbricating oil for over forty years.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLAIR, Ohio, March 4, 1865.

Almost every county within two hundred miles of Pittsburgh has had its petroleum interests and expectations represented in your excellent and enterprising daily, but as yet we have not seen anything about that of the next to the centre of the great oil basin of the United States, now being far from Infidel on the question of this being a good oil county, and believing that the interest of a large number of your daily readers in this county will be enhanced by giving publicity to the prospects for the development of the mineral resources of the county, we furnish you with a short resume of the present and prospective operations in old Belmont.

President Andrews & Bros., of Marietta, Ohio have secured some territory on Captina Creek and expect to commence boring soon. Professor Williams, of Pennsylvania, and Col. Neff of this State, have also secured considerable territory on the same creek, and expect to perfect arrangements for developing it at an early day. A Pittsburgh company have a well on Dr. Armstrong's Farm, Captina Creek, down between two and three hundred feet. At that depth the drill they struck oil of a very superior quality, but are going deeper, expecting ere long to find oil in great abundance. The same company propose putting three or four more engines on adjoining farms within a few weeks. A new vein of coal has been struck on the head waters of Captina and on McMahon's Creeks. What their prospects and intentions are we do not know. Several companies in this place, styling themselves "The Belmont Oil Company," who have some territory in the Captina region they consider very valuable; also some on McMahon's, Wegee and other creeks in this and other counties, from which they expect to reap a fortune. This company has not commenced boring yet, but probably will ere long.

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Although the land required for boring purposes has already been secured by different companies. As usual, many companies have secured land which they are holding, awaiting the developements of more enterprising and working companies. The fever promises to be very high during the coming spring. Many persons are sanguine that developments will prove that old Belmont is equal to any county in the State in the production of King Petroleum. And why not? Seekers after Petroleum come, *et cece nipsum*.

LEIBNITZ.

Volcanic Eruptions.

Etna and Vesuvius are both in a state of violent eruption. A letter from Messina, dated February 5, says:

> During the last few days a fresh eruption of Mount Etna has taken place. It being an extraordinary spectacle, and a phenomenon only repeated at long intervals, I went to the mountain at the first dawn of the news, and while there two days, notwithstanding the excessively bad weather. The lava is not abundant at its source, but divides itself almost directly into two principal branches; neither are the two torrents very wide. That which I have seen is the largest, and is about fifteen metres high and of a width of two hundred and fifty or three hundred metres. It issues on the east side of Etna, and hardly reaches the edge of the cultivated land when it flows about as overwhelmed two cottages, and if it continues, it will probably destroy the villages of Mascali and Fiumefreddo, at about the only two it can take that direction, for it is impossible to establish the laws by which these enormous masses of lava are guided. Some are guided the other branch runs down the northern side, and threatens the village of Linguaglossa and Piedimonte. Mild and healthy weather has favored the eruption, however, it has done no damage.

The Constitutional Amendment in England.

The news of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment in Congress had reached England, and the London *Daily News* has the following editorial comments upon it:

> If the Canada had brought no other news on Tuesday than that the supreme legislature of the United States had passed the abolition of slavery over the vast area subject to its authority, the act would have been justly regarded as one of the most important and momentous in the war. But its real importance cannot be diminished, although it may be for the moment obscured by the fact that the tendency first contained in the proposal is already beginning to be realized. Raised by hopes of peace, or depressed at their disappointment, the policy which Mr. Lincoln has pursued from the moment when he took the office—a policy necessarily unintelligible to those who have ignored all the conditions of constitutional duty in their eagerness to see slavery abolished in whatever way or by whatever means, but chief and consistent when viewed in connection with the original constitution under which every President of the United States exercises power—has now reached its culmination.

WHY A MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIER JOINED THE REBELS.—James S. Gifford, of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, was captured in Virginia, in February, and took the oath of allegiance, writing to his father at Fall River, from the military prison at Alton, Ill, gives the following reasons for his conduct:

> After I was captured, the rebels stripped me of almost everything I had, leaving me just enough to cover my loins, and sent me to Salisbury, at Andersonville, Ga. There I suffered awfully for want of food, clothing and shelter. At last I and no other citizen could leave the place but to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederates. I was released with about 800 others, and formed into a regiment. We were recruited up until we had 2,000 men, and then sent off by rail to Mobile, where we received our arms last Christmas. From there we were sent away to join Gen. Hood's army, but the train was heavily corded on the road by the raiding party under Gen. Grierson. We surrendered to him, glad to see one of the flag once more. We were taken to Vicksburg, and from there to the military prison in Alton, Illinois, where we await orders from the War Department.

SUFFERING AMONG THE ENGLISH POOR.—*Widmer and Smith's European Times* says there is an increase in the number of distressed spinners, amounting to one thousand six hundred and forty-eight for the first week in February, as compared with similar returns for the first week in March, 1864. It is feared that the distress will largely increase should the frost continue. There are now ninety-eight thousand persons on relief in the Twenty-seven unions which embrace the cotton manufacturing districts. Still, it is satisfactory to know that this return, unfavorable as it is, comes pleasantly with the corresponding week in last year. Measured by that standard, the decrease is upwards of forty-four thousand, for there were then no fewer than one hundred and forty-two thousand persons in receipt of relief. The fund which was subscribed to mitigate this temporary evil is gradually melting away. It has now dwindled down to sixty-five thousand pounds.

NEW RATION FOR SOLDIERS.—Gen. Grant has recommended a trial of Prof. Horsford's new ration for soldiers, and a half million of the new rations have been ordered by the War Department. It substitutes roasted wheat for "hard tack," and substitutes for pork, bacon, beef, pork &c. and self-raising flour in the place of soft bread, for a marching ration. It is said that the transportation of thousands rations can be carried with less difficulty than eight of the present ration.

RESIGNATION OF BRIG. GEN. EWING.—Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Ewing, Jr., commanding the District of St. Louis, has sent in his resignation. He intends to devote himself to the practice of the law, and has become a partner of a new law firm, composed of his father, Hon. Thomas L. Ewing, of Ohio; Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania; Senator Harris, of New York; Thomas L. Ewing, Jr. and Brigham A. Hill, of St. Louis. Gen. Ewing is now in Washington, and will remain there several weeks.—*St. Louis Dem.*

West Virginia.

The new administration of the West Virginia State government since Saturday last, stands thus: Governor, A. I. Boreman; Secretary of State, G. D. Hall; Auditor, Joseph M. Mc Whorter; Treasurer, Campbell Tarr; Attorney General, Epn. G. Hall; Adjutant General, P. H. Peripoint; Quartermaster General, Geo. W. Brown; Treasurer's Clerk, S. K. Hornbrook Auditor's Clerk, Van B. Hall.

The above named gentlemen constitute a working corps of officers, nearly every one of whom has been tried and found efficient, faithful and capable.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S INAUGURATION DISCOURSE.—The Hall of the House of Representatives was closely packed with people on Sunday last, to hear Bishop Simpson discourse on the subject, "The Power of Christ to draw all men Junto Him." He recited the humiliation of Christ during his trial before Pilate; his exaltation at the moment of his death, and the subsequent triumph of his teachings, as being the means of harmonizing all the discordant elements of nature, and uniting men into one brotherhood the doctrine of the quality of races, universal liberty, and a community of interests were the doctrines of the cross. War was once the rule of all nations; now it is the exception. He could not but think, when yesterday the sun burst through the chief magistrate of the nation, just as he stepped forward to take the oath of the highest office in the land, that so the sun of peace would suddenly, and without noise or warning, burst upon the nation and dispel the clouds of war.

GOV. BRAMLETTE DISSENTS.—On Wednesday last, Governor Bramlette sent a message to the Kentucky House, dissenting from the action of the Legislature in rejecting the Constitutional amendment, in which he takes the ground that the action of that Legislature is not final, but leaves the question open for the action of the people through the next Legislature, and that the action of a State is not final until it ratifies the amendment, when it is final; and that until ratified he has the right to rally those of his constituents who are opposed to the amendment, when it is finally ratified he will be ready to submit to the will of the majority.

ACCORDING to statistical tables just published, there are in the Austrian empire 250,000 males entitled to the appellation of nobles, History is down for 193,000; Gallicia, 4,300, Tonvenia, 2,200, among which are 14 princes, 72 counts and 80 barons.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

FLOWING WELL ON BEAVER RIVER.

OIL OPERATIONS IN BEAVER COUNTY.

LATEST STRIKES IN VENANGO COUNTY.

Prospects in Belmont County, O.

Everything pertaining to the development of the wealth of Western Pennsylvania, whether it be the exhumation of iron, coal or oil, is a matter of interest to every citizen who desires the well-being and the prosperity of the Commonwealth and of the country. The magnitude of the wealth already brought into active being within the past two years, has been enormous, but how can we estimate that which is to be developed the present year? Not a day will pass, probably, that we shall not hear of new strikes of oil wells in every one of the oil producing counties of Western Pennsylvania. Judging from the activity with which the present oil campaign was inaugurated and is being prosecuted, thousands of producing wells are among the probabilities. Upwa ds of six thousand engines will be in operation in Venango and Clarion counties this spring and the ensuing summer, and perhaps as many as two thousand more will be employed in the Lawrence and Butler, and in the Greene and Fayette regions. This fact will give the community some idea of the magnitude of the work now going on in the oil territories of Western Pennsylvania. When the other fact is taken into consideration that the oil regions of Ohio and West Virginia are also being extensively operated, it is impossible to estimate the vast extent of the wealth that is to be added to the resources of the country.

Oil Strike in Beaver County.

We learn from a reliable source, that Captain Boyles, who has been engaged for months past, in boring a well on Beaver River, near the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and one mile and a half from New Brighton, was rewarded, on Monday, by striking oil at a depth of upwards of seven hundred feet. The well, which is reported to be a flowing one, is estimated to be of from thirty to forty barrels capacity, and is known as the Chippewa well, from its being located in Chippewa township, Beaver county.

The operations along the Beaver river promise to be conducted on a large scale, and the above strike will give an impetus to them that will be of great results. A number of Philadelphia company are making their arrangements preparatory to boring on Brady run, at Sharon, with good prospect of success, so far as surface indications go. Brady run is a small stream which empties into Beaver river, at Sharon, one mile above New Brighton.

Venango County Items.

The well recently struck in Oil City, opposite the Harper House, is estimated a fifty barrel well. Three-sixteenths of the well was sold the day after the strike for $15,000.

The latest improvement in the matter of sinking oil wells is that now in contemplation to sink a shaft five by ten feet five hundred feet deep, on the Rynd Farm, at the mouth of Sherry Run, in Cherry Creek. It is said an Englishminer considers the project a feasible one, and is willing to undertake the job.

A new well of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty barrels capacity per day, it is reported, has been struck on the right bank of Oil Creek, near Funk's Ferry, in the vicinity of Tarport Rock. The well of the Empire well near Titusville is now reported at one hundred and fifty barrels per day.

Ohio Oil Items.

Seven wells on the Joy Farm, in Athens county, are now yielding at a low estimate ten barrels each per day.

In the neighborhood of Liverpool, Medina county, the owners of oil lands are pushing the work of development as fast as the weather will permit. Oil in small quantities has been found in the Chapin well, at a depth of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet. A company known as the Washington Petroleum and Mining Company, have made purchases and leases to a considerable extent near Liverpool, and last week commenced putting down wells, one on the Goodrich Farm, a Liverpool centre, one on the old Oil Spring location, one on the Hamilton farm, one on the Brown Farm, near Grafton Centre—all in highly favorable localities. The old Oil Spring well, as it is now generally called, will be remembered as the well which has produced imbricating oil for over forty years.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

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LEIBNITZ.

THE LENTEN SEASON.

Its Observance and Duties.

The key-note of next week's services is given in a text of the Epistle appointed to be read everywhere last Sabbath—the first Sunday in Lent: "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation." The Gospel for the day is from St. Matthew iv., the narrative of our Lord's fasting and temptation. The spirit and signification of both of these are strikingly collected in the Collect:

> "O Lord, who for our sakes didst fast forty days and forty nights; give us grace to use such abstinence that, our flesh being subdued to the Spirit, we may ever obey thy godly motions in righteousness and true holiness, to thy honor and glory, who livest and reignest with the Father and Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen."

Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent, fell this year on March 1st. Its place is determined by reckoning backward forty days from Easter, excluding the Sundays, which are always feast days, and not a part of the great Fast—"like wells in the desert of Bacn." Easter always falls on the Sunday after the first full moon which occurs after the vernal equinox, coinciding with the Passover Feast. Ash Wednesday is the most solemn observance of the Christian year, excepting Good Friday and Passion week. Christ's people begin then to keep him company in the wilderness, ceasing from light pleasures, watching and praying with peculiar earnestness, meditating his suffering for them. The day has its name from the Scriptural association of ashes and sackcloth with a penitential frame. Special Collects, appropriate Scripture lessons, and proper Psalms are appointed for it. One of the Collects, peculiarly expressive of the spirit of the season, is used every day through Lent.

THE TERM LENT is from the Saxon *lengten-tide*, signifying *spring*. It indicates the great yearly Spring Fast preparatory to the rising of Christ from the grave. The cheerful hope of the Resurrection throws in a chastened light over the dark days of repentance and shame. The lateness of Easter this year will make the associations between that festival and the verdural opening of the tomb of winter unusually apparent.

Like the other principal observers, Lent rests on an evident *fact* in the life of Jesus Christ. Other saints and great men have had periods in their lives of the two great Prophets, Moses and Elijah, whose experience as well as their exercise, were anticipative of the ministry of the Messiah. They also fasted forty days. Thus the three great personages that stood at the Mount of Transfiguration, in a sublime council on the august mystery of mediation by which the everlasting redemption of our race was to be accomplished, (Luke ix. 31, &c.) were all our examples in this duty of bodily self-denial. It is one of hundreds of impressive evidences of the consistency of the Divine Plan and the unity of the whole Bible. The great men who stand in our way, than we think, and is found to be stronger and stronger the further we investigate the wonders in these records of the past. The sacred history tells how Great Pascal Lamb suffered was all a typical and moral preparation for that sacrifice. The history of the Church from the days of Pentecost of It. In the Prophets, in the Apostles, in the Church, in the Divine head himself, the forty days of fasting prepare for the "Passover."

This season, kept not by a few pious people, but in different degrees of strictness by the vast majority of Christians throughout the world, is especially intendent for self-examination. Every man is to find out and acknowledge his sins "to his own heart." Each one, before God, in a pure and honest conscience, must determine the kind and measure of his abstinence from the indulgence of Christ's love on this matter. The Kingdom does not stand in meats and drinks; but it does stand in the faith and obedience of Christ; and these are "put to effect" when the flesh is duly disciplined. The outward Lent aids the inward. It was not invented and introduced in a corrupt age of the Church, as Evangelical Truth. None but very feeble minds will bring forward the abuses and superstitions connected with any rem ote exercise of Christian usage as an argument against it, especially if it is taught by God's word. "If we are to cast aside everything in religion which has been abused," by confusion whether anything would be left but Atheism." There is no "merit" in fasting, nor in anything that we do;" but "it is good in that in heart established with grace, and the way of so establishing it is to "Sanctify a fast" and find out that "man doth not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

REASONS FOR LENT.—The example and command of our Blessed Lord, who, fulfilling all righteousness, "fasted forty days;" the practice of His Holy Apostles; the profitable precept and usage of Christ's Church from the beginning and the adaptation of special seasons of religious duty to the wants of human nature. These reasons have peculiar force in the present suffering and disorder of the nation, on the part of which the sins of social, political, legality and self-indulgence in our own community, on the other.

DUTIES OF LENT.—1. A watchful and guarded every day life, in respect to all practical rightousness—including justice, charitableness, kindness, patience, evenness of temper, modesty, self-control, government of the tongue.

2. Increased time devoted to religious retirement, and the study of God's Word, as well as to public delegations.

3. Faithful daily self-examination, with reference to personal, domestic, social and national sins.

4. A strict abatement of all parties of entertainment and public amusements.

5. Abstinence from the appetite, and other worldly pleasures, or fasting—bringing under the body—to chasten the spirit and deepen the sence of dependence on God.

6. A serious and prayerful and reverent attendance at the Sanctuary, seeking the special blessings promised to those who love the Lord's house, and a careful attending of all arrangements in the family, in business and private affairs, to secure this benefit.

7. A seeking after the Holy Spirit, with a systematic setting apart in charity of liberal sums—*in addition to the regular Tenth, which is not a gift, but belongs always to the Lord, for his own use.*

The Last Problem.

From the Army and Navy Journal, March 4.

The last and most difficult problem now remains to our arms. It is to draw our various columns on Richmond and Petersburg and the forces of the enemy there concentrated. To do this at once boldly and deliberately; to move our three great arm

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.
TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.
No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

Of all the beautiful things that Bulwer has written, this exquisite dirge is perhaps the most beautiful. Subject it to the closest and most passionless scrutiny; there is not a word to omit, not a word to add. But like the far-off music of a happy dream, its tender melody will haunt those who have gone backward upon the memory of hopes as the sons of Noah went backward upon the nakedness of their father, to bury it out of their sight forever:

THE FIRST VIOLETS.

BY SIR E. B. LYTTON.

Who that has loved knows not the tender tale
Which flowers reveal when lips are coy to tell?
Whose youth has passed not, dreaming in the vale,
Where the ra'h violets dwell?

Lo, where they shrink along the lonely brake
Under the lifeless, melancholy tree,
Not yet the cuckoo sings, nor glides the snake,
Nor wild lilyme lures the bee.

Yet at their sight and scent entranced and thrilled,
All June seems golden in the April skies.
How sweet the days we yearn for, till fulfilled!
O distant Paradise!

Dear land to which Desire forever flies,
Time doth no Present to the grasp allow;
Say, by the Fixed Eternal, shall we seize
At the last fleeting Now?

Dream not of days to come, of that unknown
Whither hope wanders (muse without a clue:)
Give their true witchery to the flowers—thine own
Youth in their youth renew.

A varice! remember when the cowslip's gold
Lured and yet not its glitter in the grasp,
Do thy hoards glad thee more than those of old?
Those withered in thy clasp.

From these the hand falls palsied!—it was then
That thou were rich;—thy coffers are a lie!
Alas! poor fool! joy in the wealth of men,
And care their poverty.

Come, foiled Ambition! what has thou desired?
Power and power?—O, wanderer tempest tost!
Those were thine, when life's gay spr ng inspired
Thy soul with glories lost.

Let the flowers charm thee to the joeund prime,
When o'er the stars rapt fancy traced the chart;
Thou hast'at an angel's powers in that blessed time,
Thy real a human heart!

Hark! hark! again the tread of bashful feet!
Hark! the bows rustling round the trysting place!
Let air again with one dear breath be sweet,
Earth fair with one dear face!

Brief-lived first lower, first love! the hours steal on,
To prank the world in summer's pomp of hue;
But what shall flaunt beneath a fiercer sun
Worth what we lose in you?

Oft by a flower, a leaf, in some loved book
We mark the lines which charm us most.
Retrace
Thy life, record its loveliest passage; look—
Dead violets keep the place.

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

MONTHLY REPORT OF MEN MUSTERED BY Captain Moorhead.—The following tables show the number of men mustered into the service of the United States during the month of February by Captain Moorhead, Mustering Officer for the Department of the Monongahela:

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

1st Ward, Pittsb'h...	18	Penn	2
2d Ward	18	Wilkins	28
3d Ward	2	Patton	5
4th Ward	3	Versailles	1
8th Ward	19	South Fayette	2
10th Ward	10	Jefferson	9
Temperanceville	12	Sewickley	13
West Pittsburgh	6	Lower St. Clair	3
South Pittsburgh	5	Scott	2
Birmingham	7	Chartiers	14
East Birmingham	4	Findley	4
McKeesport	2	Robinson	12
Elizabeth	6	Crescent	2
West Elizabeth	3	Neville	2
Townships.		Liberty	2
Collins	5		
Plum	1	Total	205

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

1st Ward, Allegheny	4	East Deer	5
2d Ward, do	14	Tarentum	2
4th Ward, do	2	Clinton	1
Manchester	38	Middlesex	1
Ross	3	Zeilenople	1
Franklin	1	Brady's Bend	24
Richland	6	Sugar Creek	2
Shaler	2	Leechburg	4
Sharpsburg	1	Apollo	1
West Deer	1	Manor	7
Total	125		

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Moon	10	Raccoon	5
Phillipsburg	4	Beaver borough	6
Ohio	2	New Brighton	3
Marion	5	Mahoning	2
New Sewickley	1	Cecil	1
Economy	10	Hopewell	6
Hanover	8	West Middleton	3
Rochester	15	Greenfield	2
Hopewell	8	California	5
Chartiers	2	Amwell	2
Canton	1	Peters	5
North Strabane	12	Washington	5
Carrol	1	Marion	6
Allen	4	Wayne	1
Green	9		
Total	140		

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

West Newton	3	W. Huntington	1
Sewickley	4	Jefferson	7
Franklin	6		
Total	31		

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Johnstown	11

Since the first of March, up to Monday evening, Captain Moorhead has mustered in 101 men additional. It will thus be seen that men are being steadily placed in the service from Western Pennsylvania, and we are assured that they are all able-bodied men, the examining officers carefully rejecting all that are deemed unfit for the duties and hardships of a soldiers life. The whole number mustered by Captain Moorhead during the month of February, was 571, and by adding those mustered since, the whole number will reach 672.

A BOLD BURGLARY.—SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF THE PERPETRATOR.—During the fire on Irwin street on Sunday morning last, the residence of Mr. John Watt, No. 275 Penn street, was burglariously entered through the back door. The burglar, after gaining admission to the house, ascended the stairway and entered a back room, in the second story, occupied by two servant girls. The girls were aroused by the noise he made in rummaging through the room, when he threatened to kill them if they did not keep quiet. He said that he was a Southerner; that his house had been burned, his property destroyed, and his slaves carried away, and that he was bound to be avenged. He also demanded where the money was kept. The girls informed him that they did not know where Mr. Watt kept his money, and being poor themselves, had none of their own. The burglar finally agreed to leave the house if the girls would promise to keep quiet until he had effected his escape, which they consented to do. He was a long time in getting down stairs, and walked as if he was lame. After he had left the house the girls alarmed the family, and informed them of the burglary, but upon search being made, the only articles missing were a parcel of letters and a silver thimble. The Mayor was apprized of the occurrence, and the police searched through the city for the burglar, but without success. The girls described him as being a large sized man, with a flat nose. They were almost certain they could identify his voice, which was deep and husky. Yesterday morning, a man giving his name as John Kelly, who had been arrested on the previous night for drunkenness, was brought before the Mayor for a hearing, when his Honor immediately recognized him, from the description given by the girls, as the burglar he was in search of. Upon questioning him, Kelly said that he was a resident of the village of Fulton, near Wheeling; was at present on a visit to this city, and was boarding at the Sexton House, in the Diamond. He denies that he was the man, and stated that he could prove by his landlady, Mrs. Stone, that he had retired to bed on Saturday night last, and did not leave the house until after breakfast on Sunday morning. Mrs. Stone was sent for, but she said she knew nothing about him, further than that he came to her house some days since, and paid a week's boarding in advance. She did not know whether he was in the house or not at the time of the alleged burglary. The girls, upon their arrival at the office, identified the prisoner as the man who had entered their room. Kelly was committed to jail by the Mayor, to await a further hearing, when he will have an opportunity of proving his innocence.

NEW WEIGHHOUSE.—The new weighhouse in the Allegheny Diamond, is nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy in a few days. The building, though not imposing, is well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended, and will prove a great accommodation to persons attending the market. It is proposed that new scales be purchased for the new building, and that the old ones be transferred to the water works to be used in weighing coal.

IN THE CITY.—Capt. Charles Wiley's company, which was recruited in Allegheny city, under the late order of Gov. Curtin, has been assigned to the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, and arrived in this city on Tuesday morning, from Harrisburg, *en route* for their regiment. They will leave for their destination this morning.

PITTSBURGH SUBSISTENCE COMMITTEE.—The Subsistence Committee presents the following report of its operations for the months of January and February, 1865:

During the past two months we have fed at our divine hall, at City Hall, 16,283 soldiers at the Soldier's Home 9,019 soldiers have been fed and lodged, making 25,252 who have been provided for in January and February.

The total number fed since August, 1861, is 81,509.

Transportation has been furnished to 9 soldiers, and 16 have been sent to the United States General Hospital.

At no time since the establishment of the Soldiers' Home, has the number of soldiers who require care and attention been so large as at the present time. Hundreds of sick and wounded and paroled prisoners are daily arriving. To provide for these it has made a heavy drain on our Treasurer, and as we are about to commence the erection of our new Home we ask our friends for contributions of cash to enable us to carry on our work.

A full account of our receipts and expenditures will be published in a few days, also what has been accomplished, and we feel confident our contributors will be satisfied with the manner in which the funds committed to our care has been used.

The following contributions have been received during January and February:

Proceeds of Fair by young misses of 3d Ward School, Allegheny.....$ 103 50
A Floyd..... 25 00
East Liberty Mite Society..... 21 00
" do " 14 65
Mrs Dr Jones..... 5 00
Mrs S Douglas..... 5 00
Kim & Swarts..... 5 00
1 box provisions from little girls of Wellsville, O.
12 bushels potatoes from John Hay, of Sewickley.
—— barrels pickles and one half barrel fish from Mrs Hays.
A quantity of bar dages and medicine from the U. S. Christian Commission; also numerous contributions of estamates left at the Rooms without the names of the donors.

W. P. WEYMAN,
JOS. ALBREE,
H. M. ATWOOD,
Executive Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOREWARNED IS TO BE FOREARMED.—There is good authority for stating that in this country more than one out of every six dies of Consumption; and indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the Great Scourge of our race, and yet in the formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the Bronchial tubes, allaying inflammatio, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchi is effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative force for a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.
mh6-M-S-w

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been constantly used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains more than the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when any other article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc26-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Third night of the engagement of the inimitable and irresistable Commedian,
MR. DAN SETCHELL,
Who will appear in three laughable pieces.
THIS EVENING the performance will commence with the laughable farce of
THE MUMMY.
Toby Tramp.....Dan Setchell.
After which,
WANTED—1400 MILLINERS.
Joe Bagg.....
Mr. Vanderpants, } .....Dan Setchell.
To conclude with the laughable Drama of the
TOOD...ES.
Timothy Toodles.....Dan Setchell.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near 8t. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

Second and last week of the great
C. E. COLLINS,
First time of the
Active Boy and Irish Song and Jig.
New acts by the old favorites. To conclude with the laughable farce of the
Limerick Boy.
O, W. Blake as.....Paddy Miles.
Thursday evening, March 9th, 1865, first night of the engagement of the beautiful danseuse and light rope artiste, Mlle MARIETTA RAVEL.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

THIS EVENING will be presented the thrilling drama, entitled the
FOREST OF BONDY;
Or, THE "DOG OF MONTARGIS."
Lieut. Landry.....W. J. Thompson.
Lieut Macaire.....J. C. Cloud.
Ursula.....Mrs Frank Drew
Dragon, by the acting dog.....Hector.
THE AFRICAN CURE.
By the great.....Billy Emerson
Nick Foster, Dan Holt, Denny Gallagher, Harry Clifford, Wesner sisters and Donnelly's ballet troupe every evening.

A SERIES OF GRAND
PRESENTATION CONCERTS!
To be given at
CONCERT HALL,
Commencing Monday, March 13th, 1865.

Under the direction of the New York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association, with at 12 entertainments given by this Association, at the Academy of Music in N. York, sold upwards of $60,000 worth of tickets and gave away 60,000 presents.

WE ARE NOW OPEN FOR SALE OF TICKETS, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS at the Company's Depot, No. 63 Fifth street, opposite Concert hall. Tickets $1.

A VALUABLE PRESENT
Given with each ticket, varying in value from $1 to $3500, which the purchaser of a ticket may receive in the place where the ticket is purchased. The presents will be given from the

IMMENSE STOCK OF JEWELRY!
Pianos, Diamonds, Sewing Machines, Silverware, Breakfast sets, Gold Watches, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Silver Watches, Bracelets, Guard Chains, Brooches, Solitaires, and in fact almost any article in the variety of Bijo Uterie and objects de Vertu, now on exhibition at the Company's Depot, at which place only, tickets can be purchased.
mh6-1f J. W. ELIAS, Actuary.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN,
OF NEW YORK,
The great Pulpit Orator, will lecture
AT CONCERT HALL,
On Wednesday Evening, March 8th, 1865.
SUBJECT—THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Tickets 50 cts. to be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at the Door. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.
HALL PATTERSON, JOHN McCLAREN,
J. R. BUTTERFIELD, H. RICHARD DAVIS,
S. C. McCANDLESS, A. W. CHISLETT,
J. M. GAZZAM, STEPHEN WOODS,
mh5 Lecture Committee.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Terms low. Subscribers have for over a quarter of a century had the principal corners in the city and consequently have the exclusive use of the same. jc22-1y

THE DALTON
FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINE.
The Crowning Triumph in Mechanism.
KNITS UPWARDS 20 DIFFERENT KIND OF APPAREL.
A Yard of Plain or Ribbed Work Knit in ten minutes.

We have most flattering testimonials from all parts of the country testifying to their superiority for manufacturing and family purposes. They are peculiarly adapted for benevolent Societies and Institutions.
Send for Circular and Samples, call and see them in operation.

WESTERN AGENCY,
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
E. P. CARPENTER.
fe4

J. C. TILTON,
31 Fifth street,
DEALER IN
DUCK CREEK OIL LANDS.
3½ acres now for sale.

PINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by HUGUS & HACKNEY, fe28 MILLER & NICKERSON,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
81 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe4-dd-w-d3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,

In the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of January, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja9-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja24-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 27th day of January, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja28-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 11th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United states Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of January, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja13-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja18-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS,
AND GINGER SNAPS,
No. 64 Fourth street,
no15

REFINED SUGARS.
50 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.
For sale by GEO. E. HYDE & CO.,
ja26 141 Water street

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
JUST OPENING,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS for 25 cents.
4-4 " " " 31 "
STANDARD " " " 45 "
NEW YORK MILLS, " " 65 sold at 90
FAST COLORED PRINTS " " 25
" " " " 31
New style of MERRIMACK PRINTS cheap.

All other Goods selling cheap, in proportion, and as Goods are going up, now is the time to buy.
mh7

NEW GOODS.
Sheeting and Shirting,
MUSLINS
AND GOOD PRINTS,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
Now being received and selling cheap.
fe28

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
In full stock, at
no28 R. H. PALMER'S,
84 Wood street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS,
BEAD GIMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS.
And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
mr1 77 and 79 Market street.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM IMPROVED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Are Simple, Reliable and Perfect.

There is no machine in the world that can do the variety of work or give such thorough going satisfaction. These machines will hem, frill, quilt, bind, tuck, plait, gather, cord and braid without previous basting. It will sew the heaviest and thickest cloth with a tight strong elastic seam, as durable as the fabric itself. It will sew the thinest cambric, Swiss muslin, lawn, &c. with equal facility.

Send for a Circular, with samples of sewing, or call at the Salesroom,

No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe4

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.
Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $20. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Card and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 111 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.
de20-1y S. B. BARNES,
Agent.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 102 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se26-1y

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au26-1y

J. BENDER & CO.,
NO. 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.
offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsdell's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. de6

EULER & SAUNTER,
NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES
AND
Spring Wagons.
All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.
☞REPAIRING done at short notice.
EULER & SAUNTER,
de17-1y No. 7 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE—
5/8 bushels Beans.
100 sacks Dried Apples.
3000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
50 Sacks Onions.
200 gallons Apple Butter.
15 bbls. prime Roll Butter.
20 " Maple Sugar.
30 " Refined Sugars.
1000 superior Iron-bound Petroleum Oil Barrels.
For sale low, by
C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street, bet. 1st and 2d sts.

LEAD—
244 pigs "Linden" Lead, best quality.
For sale by WM. BAGALEY,
fe24-tf 13 Wood street.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Castner Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja10

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, saw-mill and foundery,) and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability,

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO. Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja16-3m

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN.
Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.
GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN.....B. FRANK WEYMAN.
WEYMAN & BRO.,
(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail
Tobacco Manufacturers,
Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,
ja2-tf PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE:—
We have this day sold to Messrs. PAINTER, LUPPER & CO. our entire coal business in both cities and most cheerfully recommend them to our customers and the public generally, and ask the continuance of their patronage in their behalf. The above sale to take effect on December 1st, inst.
no28-tf W. M. & H. CLANEY.

TAKE NOTICE.—
All persons having claims against us are respectfully requested to present them for payment, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle on or before December 15th, as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.
no28-1f W. M. & H. CLANEY.

PIANOS.

THE BRADBURY PIANO.

Testimonial of Messrs. ROOT & CADY, of Chicago the largest Music Dealers in the West. They say:—"Having tested Wm. B. Bradbury's Pianos in every possible way, beside the best Pianos of other makers for months past, tested them in reference to *power, purity, sweetness, brilliancy, singing quality, sympathetic quality of tone, delicacy and elasticity of touch*, ease and rapidity of action, *standing in tune*, excellence of material, elegance of finish and care of workmanship, we have arrived at the deliberate conviction that they are

SURPASSED IN NOT ONE RESPECT

By the BEST OF OTHER MAKES, while in some respects they are

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

GEO. F. ROOT,
E. T. ROOT,
C. M. CADY,
} Root & Cady
WAREROOMS, 18 & 20 Adams st., Chicago.
WAMELINK & BARR,
fe23 Agents, No. 12 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

STRINGS.

A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS,
Just received and to be sold
Wholesale and Retail,
by
HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,
NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,
fe25 Agents for Decker's Pianos

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS
The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLES' PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.
Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Plunge pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
ja5 3m OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.
For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

JAMES BROWN,
136 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
For sinking
OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.
Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.
WELL BORERS
furnished at
Lowest Cash Prices,
With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND
Gum Belting, &c.,
All of which I have constantly in store. ja28-3m

DR. S. S. CHRISTY.....W. L. TYLER.....FRED. F. WICHL
CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Would inform the public that they have opened an office in
OIL CITY,
For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.
OFFICE—Corner Drug Store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe23-1f

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se21-1y

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE.
ONE 6 BY 14 INCH AND ONE 7 by 20 inch OIL ENGINE, with double flue or locomotive boilers, at
M. BARNACH & CO.'S,
Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.
fe13-

CARBON OIL
For sale in Five Gallon Cans.
ARDESCO OIL CO.,
ja7-1f 27 IRWIN STREET.

VINEGAR.
H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
oc3-1

FOR SALE OR RENT

TO RENT—THE LARGE HALL, corner Grant and Diamond streets, 3d floor No. 74. Inquire 116 Diamond street. mh3

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—NEAR SEWICKLEY—Contains 50 acres, slightly improved, modern style house, barn, tenant house, one of the finest orchards in the county, with five springs. This fine property is offered at $8,000. Apply to R. McLAIN & CO.
mh7

FOR SALE.—The Bank Exchange on Third street, suitable for a hotel,

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

All and other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin Checks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres. | C. A. COLTON, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MARCH 7, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, 1881	.....	111 50
Allegheny City 6s	.....	100 50
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.	.....	8 50
Bank of Pittsburgh	.....	72 00
Mechanics' Bank	.....	74 00
Allegheny Bank	.....	68 00
Fourth National Bank	160 00	.....
Columbia Oil Co.	.....	79 00
Oil Basin	.....	8 75
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	1 04
Ohio Valley	1 40	1 75
Rose Oil Co.	.....	1 75
Central Basin	97½	.....
4th Ward Allegheny City Bounty Bonds	.....	93 00
Monongahela Navigation Company Stock	.....	46 50

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

Market dull and stocks pressed for sale. Caldwell, 6¾ to 7; Dalzell, 9; Densmore, 5 bid; Egbert active and 3¾ bid; Maple Shade, 28; Keystone, 2¾ to 3; St. Nicholas, 4¾; Curtin, 14; Ross, 1¾ to 1¾. Gold 167¼, and weak.

TUESDAY, March 7—P M.

There were very few bids on any stocks in the calling of the list at the Board of Brokers this morning, and the prices offered were far below the recent rates. After Board yesterday the following sales were effected:

23	Shares Bank of Pittsburgh	70 62½
500	do Union Lubric	80
300	do Banner	1 25
250	do Oil Creek and Cherry Run	6 25

The favorable military news and the general expectancy of a final stroke to the rebellion keeps gold below 200. The money market is very active and the demand upon our various discount places is so great that it keeps up the rates to the usual pitch.

—Stocks at the People's Exchange were scarcely as brisk as on the previous evening, and the transactions were in small lots. Some of the recently active on the list sold to-night at a decline, and showed symptoms of weakness. Oil Creek and Cherry Run, which has advanced every evening for a week past, began to go back under unfavorable news from a well which it is said has not turned out what was expected of it. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia is also weak. Tarr, Story and Cherry Run is nearly down to par. The sales were as follows:

200	shares Bank	$1 25
1500	do	1 25
100	Blood Farm and Ohio	1 80
500	do do	1 80
250	do Central Basin	1 00
250	do do	1 00
250	do do	1 00
100	do do	1 00
500	do Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 00
100	do Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 68
1000	do Cherry Run & Pit Hole	1 01
100	do do do	1 02
250	do do do	1 03
100	do do do	1 03
100	do do do	1 03
100	do do do	1 03
100	do do do	1 03
200	do Horseneck	1 02
100	do Merchants	55
250	do Oil Creek & Cherry Run	7 80
500	do do do	7 80
100	do do do	7 60
500	do do do	7 60
100	do do do	7 40
200	do do do	7 40
200	do do do	7 35
200	do do do	7 35
300	do do do	7 35
100	do do do	7 35
100	do do do	7 35
200	do do do	7 30
250	do Pittsburgh & New York	98
200	do Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	2 00
100	do do do	2 90
150	do do do	2 85
100	do do do	2 70
100	do do do	2 65
100	do Rose	1 55
500	do Star Well	1 00
500	do do	1 00
100	do do	1 00
100	do Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 02
400	do do do	1 02
200	do do do	1 02
100	do do do	1 02
100	do do do	1 02
500	do do do	1 02
500	do do do	1 02
500	do Western Pennsylvania	3 00
250	do do	3 00

The following list contains the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	8 75	.....
Caldwell of Pittsb'g	8 50	.....
Cherry Run Central	2 00	2 20
Columbia	76 00	81 00
Culbertson's Run	1 80	2 00
Dalzell	8 75	9 50
El Dorado	1 70	1 75
Federal	.....	1 20
Fleming & Blood	3 00	4 00
Great American	4 60	6 00
Hemlock	3 25	3 90
Meadow	.....	90
Meadow Cherry Run	8 08	1 00
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	58
Nat. Refining & Storing	8 50	9 25
Onio Valley	1 50	2 10
Oil City and Pittsburgh	1 50	1 75
Paxton	4 50	4 50
Phillips	3 50	4 50
Ritchie	90	95
Rynd Farm	5 50	6 00
Shirk Farm	.....	70
Stella	60	65
Steel Well	60 00	75 00
Tack Petroleum, of N. Y	3 00	3 50
Union Lubric	75	90
West Virginia, Pitts'h	.....	2 25
Wyandotte, Pittsburgh	1 50	1 75

—Sales at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms were as follows:

6	shares Mechanics' Bank	$75 50
10	do Bank of Pittsburgh	71 50
10	do Allegheny Bank	67 75
14	do do	67 75
	Allegheny Insurance Company	35 75
	Monongahela Navigation Company	46 00

—There is a manifest disposition on the part of the authorities at Washington to bring the whole banking system under one head, and to this end the State institutions are gradually being warped into line. This, we thought, was plain enough at the beginning, and so stated in these columns, though the State banks then sought to laugh down the idea as ridiculous. It is not very long ere we shall not find a State bank acting independent of the National law. Whether for good or evil, such a result is as plain as the handwriting on the wall. There is another matter steadily snowing itself as a policy with the National authorities, and as it is one finger-ers in favor with the more considerate of the people at home, is not likely to be yielded, and that the currency must be enclosing its present form of circulation, and if possible augmented—made more valuable, so that a smaller amount of it will buy a pound of tea, a bushel of potatoes, a yard of cloth, or any of the other necessaries of life, and to this end a bill was passed by the House of Representatives in Congress on Thursday, and it is supposed was passed by the Senate—though the jumble of the last hours of the session is not sufficiently untangled to speak positively—very materially curtailing the privileges of the National banks with regard to currency issues. Instead of all being allowed to issue nearly per cent. of their subscribed capital in circulating notes, as provided in the original bill, banks of $50 000 capital only will be entitled to a circulation of ninety per cent. of their capital. Those with a capital not exceeding $1 000, 00 will be limited to ninety per cent.; not exceeding $1,000 000 seventy-five per cent., and exceeding that sixty per cent. But as three hundred millions of National currency money is authorized, it will require a sufficient increase of banking capital to absorb the whole, so that a more liberal spirit is required. The sentiment of the majority in Congress is, however, opposed to seriously interfering with the privileges of the National banks and in favor of covering the State banks into reorganizing under the new law. Thus the Senate on Thursday refused to strike out the section of the House bill levying an extra tax on the circulation of State banks, therein furnishing another evidence of the determination to discriminate against the State and in favor of the National banks.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER GUIDON—Clarke & Co, 955 sks wheat, 100 bbls whisky, 178 bbls lard, 74 tcs beef, 20 boxes candles, 25 bdls lard oil; J Adler & Co, 15 bbls whisky; H R Bulger, 15 pkgs; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 7 pkgs; A & D H Chambers, 10 cs A & D glass; S Ewart & Co, 10 tes mdse; E Hyde, 12 bales cotton, 8 skgs; B A Painestock & Co, 2 crates mdse; E Hope & Son, 20 bxs soap; Hall & Speer, 20 pkgs; J Holstein, 40 bdls hides, 2 pkgs; Jones & Laughlin, 5 bbls oil; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1,350 lbs wheat; R H Krog, 19 cs fashions; Lee & Knox, 3 bbls tobacco; Logan & Gregg, 1 bx; E H Myers & Co, 20 bxs soap; H McLurzen & Co, 4 bbls liquor; J A Mazarie, 10 bxs tobacco; E Megrue & Co, 2 pkgs tobacco; O'Hara, Co & Co, 2 pkgs; J Porterfield & Co, 5 pkgs hams, &c; L Purcell, 20 bbls flour; J & H Phillips 5 rolls leather; J Ross, 4 pkgs; J Rhodes, 44 empty kegs; R Richmond & Co, 260 bbls flour, 5 bbls oil; Fisher & Co, 71 bdls bacon; Schomaker & L, 5 tes beef; J Stern, 10 bbls liquor; Chepper & Co, 2 bdls varnish; D Wallace, 20 bbls lard; Lemon & Co, 31 pkgs furniture.

St. Louis Lead Market.

Lead market steady with sales of 600 pigs and Missouris at 5½c @ 5¾c.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, March 8, 1865. }

BUSINESS is beginning to revive, the demand for the leading articles being more numerous. The weather was very pleasant—resembling May far more than March. The receipts of produce are steadily increasing, both by river and railway. Navigation being resumed to all points, the usual amount of activity that takes place on such occasions may be expected. On the wharfs activity was the order of the day. The shipments to all points were liberal. The Brownsville Steam Packet Company are running three boats a day. They are doing a very large business. The Guldon came in from Cincinnati with one of the largest trips of the season. She registered one hundred and twenty-five cabin passengers. The Golden Era and Minerva were due last evening. The former is announced for Portsmouth, and the latter for Wheeling. The Onward leaves this day for Cincinnati. The Kate Putnum will leave for St. Louis, for certain. The Emma Graham left for Zanesville with one of the largest trips that ever started for that port. She will be followed by the favorite packet Julia. The Nevada is loading for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch. The Camelia is securing for Clarksville and Nashville. Shippers can bear this in mind. The packet Anna is loading for the headwaters of the Mississippi. She will call at St. Paul on her way up. The Sliver Cloud No. 2 is announced for Galena, Dubuque, and St. Paul. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

BEANS.—The market has not been active for some time past. Prices have undergone no changes, regular sales now made at $3.

LIME.—The demand was restricted. Sales 40 bls $2 25@2 50.

BACON.—The market was steady, but not very active. Buyers are holding off for lower prices; holders do not seem disposed to give way, hence we have no large transactions to record. The market contains a fair supply; among the sales were the following: S. C. Hams, 2000 lbs, 24c@24½. Plain Hams, 3000 lbs, 23½. Sides, 320 lbs, cribbed, at 22. Shoulders, 7,000 lbs, 20½@21.

MESS PORK—Was more fancied yesterday; there was a larger inquiry. An offer of $37 00 was refused for 100 barrels to go out of the market; the stock on hand is not large.

POTATOES.—The demand during the past two days has been active; the sales were to a fair extent, viz: 200 bush peach blows, at $1 10, and 50 ohios do at $5 50 @ 6 00.

LARD.—The market was steady but not very active; buyers are waiting for lower prices and owners don't view the matter in that light, as large sales are passed in this way. The receipts are on the increase; the opening up of river communication with the oil regions of the Allegheny has improved the retail trade. Among the sales we note following: Extra family, 110 bbls at $10 65@10 80; 86 bbls, at $10 90, and 75 bbls at $10 70.

EGGS.—The market was very dull, buyers are not disposed to take hold even at the decline; sales of 10 bbls, in lots, at 25c @ doz.

GRAIN.—The demand was not active. The demand was confined to parcels to meet the wants of the city. Wheat—The receipts yesterday by the river were 2400 sacks. Prices were nominal. Red $2 60; White $2 10. Oats was dull. Sales 300 bush from store, at 84@85. Barley dull. Prices were nominal. Corn—The demand was in excess of the supply. Sales 500 bush at $1 33@1 35 per bush. Rye—We did not learn of any transactions.

HAY—The market was dull, and prices tends downward. The receipts of Baled Hay is on the increase; sales of two car loads, at the depot, at $25 00. This is the lowest figure reported for some time. At the scales prices were better, and 9 loads were disposed of at $33@39 ₱ ton.

CHEESE—The market was not very active. We note sales of 40 boxes, Western Reserve, at 21@22c.

BUTTER—The supply exceeds the demand, and holders appear anxious to realize; sales of 12 pkgs at 34@36c, as per quality.

LARD—We have no change to notice; sales of 8 tierces at 23@23½c.

APPLES—The demand was fair, and sales were regular; 150 bbls was disposed of at $4 50 @5 00 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, March 8, 1865. }

Business in the oil way was restricted altogether to sales of refined. The stock of crude at present, consists of a few barrels of Smith's Ferry oil, and almost one hundred barrels from the Monongahela Valley wells. The rates demanded by holders were above the views of buyers, hence there was nothing done. Before the close of the week receipts by the Allegheny river will arrive, and even if sales take place there can be no sales worth noticing. The river to Oil City is in fine navigable order. The departures of passenger boats were the Belle, Advance, Petrolia, and Ida Rees. The number of passengers seeking the oil vicinity were very large. The new steamer Belle registered one hundred and ninety passengers for Oil City—the largest number, we believe, that ever left in one boat. Cabin passage to Oil City was $5 00; freights for empty barrels, &c. Besides the boats mentioned, a large number of tow boats have left with heavy tows of empty barrels and other freights. Yesterday was a busy day on the Allegheny river; not exceeding $1,000 000 seventy-five per cent., and exceeding that sixty per cent. But as three hundred millions of National currency money is authorized, it will require a sufficient increase of banking capital to absorb the whole, so that a more liberal spirit is required. The sentiment of the majority in Congress is, however, opposed to seriously interfering with the privileges of the National banks and in favor of covering the State banks into reorganizing under the new law. Thus the Senate on Thursday refused to strike out the section of the House bill levying an extra tax on the circulation of State banks, therein furnishing another evidence of the determination to discriminate against the State and in favor of the National banks.

CRUDE OIL—In the absence of sales we omit the rates, they being too unsettled. Before the close of the week we expect to furnish a list of transactions.

REFINED OILS—The market remains inactive. The sales were only in a local way on an occasional car load or two for the western markets. The only transactions that came under our notice being 200 bbls Free, for the West, at 58@61c; bonded was dull at 69@70c per gallon.

TAR—Was in fair demand. Sales 200 bbls at $8 per barrels; stock very light.

NAPTHA—There has been no movement in this article for some days. Bonded was held at 25@28; Free at the usual advance.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

J A Caughey, 50 barrels Refined for Baltimore.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

March 6.

The cattle market is more active this week and prices are 2@3 cents ₱ lb better; about 1,700 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yards, from the 6@7 week for extra, 18@22 cents for fair to good, and 14@17c ₱ lb for common, as to quality.

The following are some of the particulars of the sales:

Head.	Name.	Amount.
175	P McFillen, Penna	236@28
80	Mooney & Smith, Western	20@21½
65	H Christy & Bro, "	19@21
110	Gust Shomberg, "	16@21
120	Thos McGleen, Chester co	15@18
40	J & J Chain, Penna	20@21
53	H Chain, Penna	18@20
57	F McFillen, Chestercounty	20@23
90	P Hathaway, Lancaster county	21½@24½
25	A Kennedy, Chester county	18@20
30	J McFillen, Western	18@23
160	M Gilman & Co, Western, Lancaster county	20@24
175	Martin Fuller & Co, Lancaster and Chester	19@23

Cows—Are firmly held; about 115 head sold at from 30@55 for Springers, and $40 up to $85 ₱ head for cow and calf—as to quality.

Hogs—Are in fair demand; about 2,500 head sold at the different yards at from $10@11 the 100 lbs, net—the latter rate for extra quality.

Sheep—The market is dull and prices are rather lower; 10,000 head arrived and sold at from 10@12¼ cents per ₱, gross—as to condition.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the auction warehouse to-day amounted to 88 hhds, embracing much trash lugs, while choice leaf commanded very high figures, including a hhd of bright manufacturing from Ballard & Co, grown by R D Pursley and sold at the Pickett to Edmunds city manufacturers at $60. The following are the prices obtained:

At the Pickett—12 hhds trash lugs at $5 to 6 50, 3 at 7 to 7 80, 2 at 8, 2 at 9 to 9 10, 3 at 10 to 10 50, 2 at 11 to 12, 2 at 14 to 15 75, 2 at 16 75 to 17 75, 2 at 18 to 19, 2 at 19 25 to 25, 2 at 25 75 to 26 50, and 1at 60.

At the Ninth Street—5 hhds at $5 to 5 75, 5 at 7 to 7 95, 5 at 8 50 to 9 65, 2 at 8 10 8 50, 2 at 13 25 to 15 25, 2 at 16 to 17 25, 1 at 18, 2 at 20 25, 2 at 26 75 to 27 25, and 2 at 28 25 to 30 75.

At the Bonne—2 hhds inferior lugs at $5 75 to 7 80 2 of light lugs at 8 to 9 50, and 2 light leaf at 16 50 to 17 75.

At the Louisville—4 hhds low grade at 57 10 to 7 75, 2 at 9 75 to 10 2 at 11 75 to 12 75, 2 at 15 50 to 15 25, 2 at 15 50 to 16 25, 2 at 16 50 to 17 25, and 1 at 18 25.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco were 20 hhds, as follows: 17 hhds. of Virginia @ 2 at 8½, 1 at 9 50, 1 at 8¼, 1 at 15, 1 at 16, 1 at 8½, 1 at 8½, 2 at 13 @ 14, 2 at 18, 1 at 19 50, 1 at 20, 1 at 21 75; 3 hhds Kentucky Trash at 5 75@6 25; also, 20 boxes Ohio and Virginia at prices ranging from 6 to 16c ₱ lb, according to grade.

At Morris & Chalfant's Warehouse the sales were 18 hhds., viz: 2 at 7 1 at 8, 2 at 9 50@9 75, 1 at 11 50, 1 at 12 75, 1at 15, 1 at 19 50, 1 at 22, 1 at 25; 2 hhds Northern Ohio, viz: 1 at 5 75, 1 at 6@6 75, 2 at 7@7 25 and 1 at 10 50.

Titusville Oil Market.

The market is quiet and dull without material change from last week's quotations. Crude at the wells remains at the $6 50@7 50 ₱ bbl at this point, $8@8 50 in bulk and $14@11 50 including barrels. The sledghing has disappeared under the influence of the long continued thaw. The roads remain firm, but if the present warm weather continues, the bottoms will soon fall out, and hauling from the wells will be laborious and expensive.

The speculation in oil territory seems to have reached a stand point. Genuine oil territory will of course enhance as it becomes developed, but the days of "wild-cat" will hereafter find hard road to travel.

Boston Copper Market.

The Copper market is dull and weak for all descriptions, and Ingot continues to shade off. Small parcels of Sheet Copper at 65c., and Yellow Sheathing Metal at 65c. ₱ lb, six months. Bolts and Brazers' Copper are selling at 65c. Large Sheathing Metal Bolts at 50c., six months. Ingot Copper is held at 44@45c. ₱ lb, with sales of Baltimore and Lake, in New York, at 42½@ 43½c. Old Copper is selling at 40@42c, cash.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

We hear of few sales of hemp since our last report. The market is quite dull, and the tendency of prices is downward. Sales comprised 41 bales of mixed quality of undressed at $155; 6 do prime at $140; 4 do do at $155; 17 bales uncovered packed low at $104, and 43 do covered do at $112 per ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 7.

There was a firmer tone in railway speculation on the street this morning, and prices were better than the closing rates of last evening. At the Stock Exchange the improved feeling was lost, and the list was heavy and lower. There was a strong pressure to sell. The largest decline was on Reading and Hudson River. The miscellaneous list was all heavy, with quite a fall in Mariposa. Cumberland was strong, and sold after call at 70¾. Coal shares were dull, and without any special movement. Government Securities are very strong, especially the old issue of Five-Twenties, for which large European orders were received by the last steamer. Gold speculation has been unusually steady and uniform throughout the morning, but the afternoon market broke down one per cent. Money active at 7 per cent; some complaints of stringency. Foreign exchange dull and lower. Petroleum stocks very quiet to-day, but the market is steady; the only activity was in Rynd Farm. Buchanan Farm sold at $1 90; Cherry Run, $1; Highgate, 98c; Oceanic, $4 12½; Rynd Farm, $6; Webster, 85 75; National, $4 75; United States, $2 50; Tack Petroleum, 21. Petroleum dull; crude is quoted at 43½c, on the spot, with sales of 1,000 bbls, and refined in bond, at 67@68c, and free, with small sales, at 88.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.

Money active at 6@7 ₱ cent. Sterling quoted at 108@108¾. Gold dull and lower; opening at 167¾@167¾, declining to 167¼@167¼, and closing at 167¼@167¾. Government Stocks more active and firmer. Stocks dull and lower. Rock Island, 145; Toledo, 103; Northwestern, 33; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 79½; Michigan Southern, 64½; Michigan Central, 109½; Reading, 112½; Mariposa, 15½; N. Y. Central, 106½; Erie, 67½; Hudson, 111½; Fort Wayne, 92½; Illinois Central Scrip, 117½; Quicksilver, 51½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 28½; Missouri 6's, 66; Tennessee 6's, 67½; 10-40 Coupons, 97½; 5-20 Coupons, 111½; 6's 81 Coupons, 115.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange—Gold, 167½; New York Central, 108½; Erie, 67½; Hudson, 111½; Reading, 111½; Michigan Southern, 65; Illinois Central, 117½; Pittsburgh, 77½; Rock Island, 94½; Northwestern, 33½; do. preferred, 68; Fort Wayne, 92½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 28½; Cumberland, 71½; Mariposa, 16½. Stocks not very active. Gold steady.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The gold market exhibits considerable steadiness, but upon which there is a weak feeling, conceal d as much as possible by large holders. Rates have fluctuated during the day between 167½@169.

Sale of Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 7.

Mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Central, 55; Franklin, 48; Huron, 40; Isle Royal, 12; Minnesota, 19. Market dull.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.

Petroleum quiet. Crude, 43c; refined in bond, 67@68c; refined free, 87@88c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The current prices for the week at all the markets were as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—1st qual., ₱ cwt		$22 00@23 00
	Fair to good qual	15 50@20 00
	Ordinary	13 00@15 50
	Inferior	12 00@12 50
COWS & CALVES—1st quality		80 00@85 00
	Ordinary	60 00@75 00
	Common	50 00@60 00
	Inferior	40 00@50 00
VEAL CALVES—1st quality ₱ lb		13½@14c
	Ordinary	13½@13½c.
	Common	11½@12 c.
	Inferior	11½@11½c.
SHEEP & LAMBS—Extras, ₱ head		15 00@21 00
	Prime	10 00@12 00
	Ordinary	9 00@10 00
	Common	8 00@9 00
	Inferior	7 00@7 50
SWINE—Heavy		9¾@10c.
	Corn fed, ₱ lb	10¾@11 c.
	Light and medium	10¾@11c.
	Still fed	13 @13½c.

The market for beef cattle remained about the same as last week, with the exception of great prime cattle, which were slightly more active and somewhat higher. There were no choice cattle on sale, so the outside price was not so high as last week; but there were much more sales at 22@23 than last week. Hogs were rather lower with light demand.

The total receipts of all stock at the yards for this week and last week were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Beeves	3,823	6,316
Cows	1,062	752
Veal Calves	493	708
Sheep and Lambs	12,348	14,458
Swine	4,618	4,269

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.

Cotton dull, heavy and lower, at 80@81c for middling. Flour—State and Western quiet and dull and declining 10 to 15c, with a fair trade doing; closing at 10 75@11 75. Government Stocks more active and firmer. Stocks dull and lower. Rock Island, 145; Toledo, 103; Northwestern, 33; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 79½; Michigan Southern, 64½; Michigan Central, 109½; Reading, 112½; Mariposa, 15½; N. Y. Central, 106½; Erie, 67½; Hudson, 111½; Fort Wayne, 92½; Illinois Central Scrip, 117½; Quicksilver, 51½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 28½; Missouri 6's, 66; Tennessee 6's, 67½; 10-40 Coupons, 97½; 5-20 Coupons, 111½; 6's 81 Coupons, 115.

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	Fair to good qual	15 50@20 00
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	Inferior	12 00@12 50
COWS & CALVES—1st quality		80 00@85 00
	Ordinary	60 00@75 00
	Common	50 00@60 00
	Inferior	40 00@50 00
VEAL CALVES—1st quality ₱ lb		13½@14c
	Ordinary	13½@13½c.
	Common	11½@12 c.
	Inferior	11½@11½c.
SHEEP & LAMBS—Extras, ₱ head		15 00@21 00
	Prime	10 00@12 00
	Ordinary	9 00@10 00
	Common	8 00@9 00
	Inferior	7 00@7 50
SWINE—Heavy		9¾@10c.
	Corn fed, ₱ lb	10¾@11 c.
	Light and medium	10¾@11c.
	Still fed	13 @13½c.

The market for beef cattle remained about the same as last week, with the exception of great prime cattle, which were slightly more active and somewhat higher. There were no choice cattle on sale, so the outside price was not so high as last week; but there were much more sales at 22@23 than last week. Hogs were rather lower with light demand.

The total receipts of all stock at the yards for this week and last week were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Beeves	3,823	6,316
Cows	1,062	752
Veal Calves	493	708
Sheep and Lambs	12,348	14,458
Swine	4,618	4,269

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.

Cotton dull, heavy and lower, at 80@81c for middling. Flour—State and Western quiet and dull and declining 10 to 15c, with a fair trade doing; closing at 10 75@11 75. Government Stocks more active and firmer. Stocks dull and lower. Rock Island, 145; Toledo, 103; Northwestern, 33; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 79½; Michigan Southern, 64½; Michigan Central, 109½; Reading, 112½; Mariposa, 15½; N. Y. Central, 106½; Erie, 67½; Hudson, 111½; Fort Wayne, 92½; Illinois Central Scrip, 117½; Quicksilver, 51½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 28½; Missouri 6's, 66; Tennessee 6's, 67½; 10-40 Coupons, 97½; 5-20 Coupons, 111½; 6's 81 Coupons, 115.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange—Gold, 167½; New York Central, 108½; Erie, 67½; Hudson, 111½; Reading, 111½; Michigan Southern, 65; Illinois Central, 117½; Pittsburgh, 77½; Rock Island, 94½; Northwestern, 33½; do. preferred, 68; Fort Wayne, 92½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 28½; Cumberland, 71½; Mariposa, 16½. Stocks not very active. Gold steady.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carille	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Golden Era	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Guldon	Batchelor	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carille	do
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about eleven feet water in the channel, and falling. The weather was very pleasant. On the wharf business was active. A large amount of freight was shipped.

The Wheeling packet for this day, is the steamer Minerva, Capt Gordon. She leaves at 12 m., positively.

The splendid steamer "Nevada," Capt. Evans, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE favorite passenger steamer Kate Putnam, Captain J. W. Anawalt, leaves this day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat. She has careful and experienced officers. Mr. Dales, who is in charge of the office, will see that passengers have every attention.

THE favorite passenger steamer America, Capt. Thomas H. Hopkins, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, this day. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of as clever set of officers as can be found. Capt. Golding stands at the head of his profession.

CAPT. S. B. FRENCH has purchased the commanding interest in the steamer Onward. Captain French is an officer of large experience, and understands his business in all its details. We are pleased to see him take charge of so fine a craft. The Onward is announced for Cincinnati.

Cincinnati—Tuesday's *Enquirer* says: The river was rising last evening at the rate of an inch and a quarter per quarter per hour, with fifty-feet in the channel. The water had reached the second floor of the buildings at the foot of Main and Broadway. It will probably commence receding this morning.

The Penbrooke is rising, and at last accounts there was over twenty feet water in the channel.

Arrived—St. John's and W. F. Curtis, from Pittsburgh; Roanoke and Centralia from St. Louis.

The fine passenger steamer, Glide No. 3, Capt. Anderson, is announced for Wheeling and Pittsburgh. She will leave this evening.

The Maggie Hays, Capt. Hendrickson, a very neat passenger steamer, is announced to leave this evening for Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

The naval steamer Black Hawk arrived here yesterday from below, and anchored near the Water Works.

Louisville—Sunday, March 5. The river at this point is rising rapidly—at the rate of two inches per hour—and was over the sidewalks between Sixth and Seventh streets yesterday evening at 3 o'clock. The indications are strong that we are about to be visited by a freshet. By the mark in the canal the river had risen four feet four inches during the twenty four hours preceding 5 o'clock last evening, at which time there were twenty-three feet six inches water in the canal; twenty-one feet six inches in the Indiana chute, and twenty feet six inches over the rocks on the falls. We learn by the arrival of the Kentucky river packets that the Kentucky river was rising and pouring out heavily.

Nashville—The Nashville *Times*, of Saturday, says: The river was the all-absorbing topic yesterday. During the twenty-four hours ending at four o'clock, the river was four feet, perpendicular height, and still on the increase. Many parties in the lower part of the city have already been driven out, and the inundation is preparing to leave. Much suffering may result in many parts of the city.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—M Hoyle, 50 hhds tobacco; S Lindsay & Co, 30 bbls flour; Wm Lamore, W D & Co, 6 pkgs merchandise; J Bowman, 30 do do; Hamilton & Co, 2 bbls apples; R Wallace, 14 pkgs merchandise; Fleming & G, 129 bbls green apples; A J Hazard, 31 skins calf skins; Hamilton & Co, 6 bbls apples; A Hoveller, 5 bbls grease; Atwell & L, 8 bxs butter, 2 do eggs; Jones & L, 4 pkgs scraps; A H Gillespie, 1 pkg tops; Pittsburgh Steel Company, Pittsburgh Paper Company, 75 bxs paper; Hahn & R, 23 boxes soap; Seamyer & V, 32 do brooms; Hall & Speer, 30 do do; Hamilton & Co, 100 lbs butter; J Criss, 17 bbls apples; Potter, A & Co, 12 do do; Fetzer & A, 11 pkgs produce; R Robinson, 20 do do; Wm Lamore, 2 bbls pickled pork; L H Voigt, 27 obls green apples, 93 bbls potatoes.

Per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; J Porter, 22 sks oats; Thos McGregor, 14 sks potatoes; S Barcus, 11 sks potatoes; Hall & Speer, 1 bbl do; Copeland, 66 sks corn, 45 do oats, 1 pkg; J Thompson, 1 lot moving; A Leech, 5 cars grain; Hood & Co, 2 sks wool; Bright, 30 do do; Black, 1 moving; W Caldwell, 25 boxs potatoes; Hazlett, 25 do do; Stutler, 16 bags do; Adams & Co, 30 bush oats and 9 sks corn meal.

Imports per Ft. Wayne R. R. R.—Hays & L, 325 green hides; J S Dilworth, 50 half bbls fish; J Mills, 20 do do do; J Reno, 10 do do do; D Hayworth & Co, 6 do do do; R H Jack & Co, 4 do do do; W B Negley, 1 do do; Bell & Herring, Day & H, 55 bdls fellows, 4 do sharps; Mair & D, 30 bdls fellows; Hitchcock & Mc, 1 car load Iron; Theobald, 100 bags flax seed; R Sass, 5 sks seed; R Robinson, 8 doz buckets; McClurkan & H, 20 do do; Graff & R, 25 bags seed.

Detroit Iron Market.

IRON.

Flat bar, com	8@ 8½	Plow steel	18@20
Horse-shoe	10@11	Round & square	9@ 9½
Nail rods	12@13	Cast steel	35@40
Charcoal	18 to 24	@12½	Spring steel	18@20
Nail rods